MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

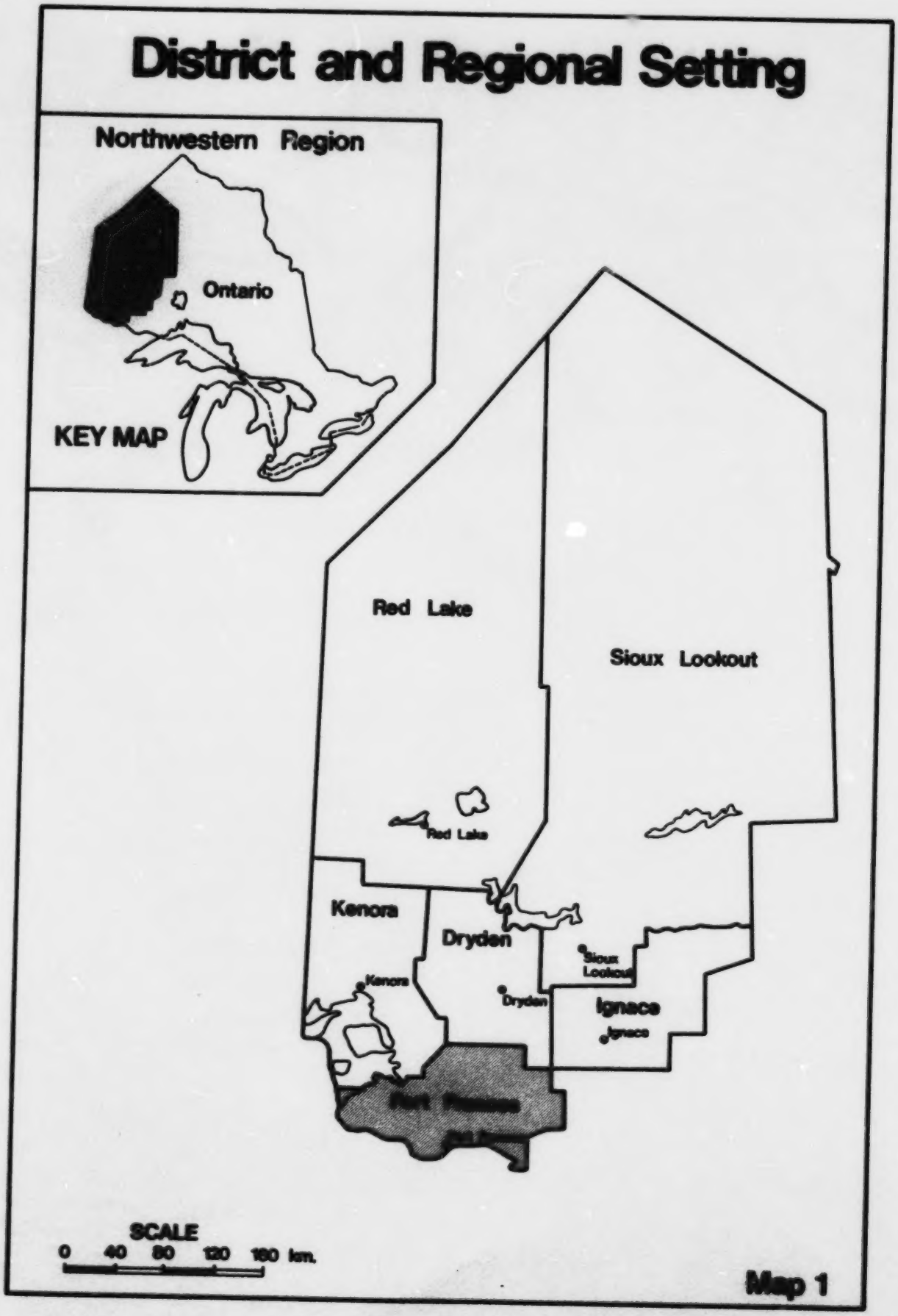
Fort Frances District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

District and Regional Setting



Map 1

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Fort Frances District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working toward the achievement of Ministry objectives.

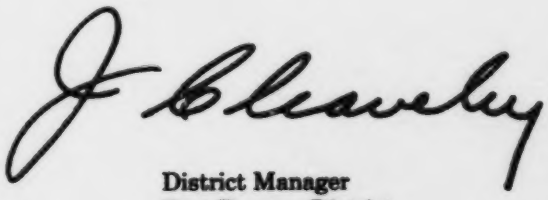
For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.* The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northwestern Region



District Manager
Fort Frances District

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A: district context

Fort Frances District is one of six administrative districts in the Northwestern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (Map 1). The District covers an area of 12,094 square kilometers; 19% of which is covered by water. The larger lakes in the District, such as Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Manitou Lake and Namakan Lake, are amongst the most extensive in the Province.

The climate and weather of Fort Frances District is dominated by air masses and weather systems which originate over the vast continental land masses to the west, north and south. During the summer, warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico interacts with cooler dry air masses from Central Canada to produce storm systems which frequently traverse the District. During the winter, cold, dry, arctic air dominates the area causing extended periods of clear, cold weather. The District receives only moderate amounts of precipitation (averaging 800 millimetres), which occurs primarily (42.4 percent) in the summer months. Temperatures vary widely over the course of the year from a July average of 18.9°C to a January average of -16°C.

The bedrock of the District was formed during the Archean Era, some 2.5 to 2.9 billion years ago. The Wabigoon Subprovince, which underlies about 95% of the District is characterized by greenstone belts of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, intruded by rocks of granitic composition. The Quetico Subprovince, which lies to the south of the Seine River, consists largely of sedimentary rocks which were eroded from the Wabigoon Subprovince and subsequently metamorphosed.

The surficial geology is the result of glacial ice advances and the inundation of glacial Lake Agassiz. The Rainy River lacustrine plain consists of accumulated calcareous deposits resulting from the advances of the Keewatin and Patrician ice centers. Till deposits are thickest in the southwest (10 to 20 metres), thinning out to the north and east. The eastern portion of the District has a thin, discontinuous layer of sandy, red drift left by southwesterly advances of the Patrician ice centre. The most recent accumulation of surficial deposits has resulted from the build up of organic matter in poorly-drained depressions, and the depression of alluvium along river valleys.

The Rainy River lacustrine plain is characterized by weakly broken terrain and thick, clay-like soils which are low in acidity. Substantial areas of the Rainy River plain are covered by peatlands. The balance of the District is dominated by rolling, rocky topography with thin soils of a sandy nature.

The land surface of the District is drained from the north and east towards the drainage channel of the Rainy River, a tributary of the Winnipeg River. Most lakes are characterized by deep bedrock basins and relatively low levels of biological activity. Surface run-off occurs mainly in the late spring and summer. The overall water quality of surface waterbodies has been altered little from its natural state. Hydro electric dams are located at Sturgeon Falls and Calm Lake.

Forest vegetation is commonly comprised of boreal coniferous and deciduous trees. Jack pine, black spruce, white spruce, trembling aspen, and white birch dominate sites of average or cooler conditions. Warm sites support these same species in addition to red pine, white pine and scarce occurrences of bur oak, red oak, red maple, Manitoba maple and basswood. The forest environment of the Fort Frances District is a fire-dependent ecosystem.

The wildlife is typical of the forest associations and conditions found in the District. Principle fish species include whitefish, yellow pickerel, northern pike, lake trout, sucker, smallmouth bass, muskellunge and black crappie.

Prehistoric Indian cultures occupied the area prior to the arrival of explorer Jacques de Noyon in 1688. The economy of the area was based exclusively on fur trading until settlement of the southwestern townships began in the 1870's. Water accessible locations were logged for saw timber beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A gold rush occurred at the turn of the

century, spawning three major mines. Completion of the Canadian Northern Railway through the area in 1902 helped to speed settlement and industrial development. The Fort Frances pulp and paper mill commenced operation in 1914 and secured its first Crown timber limit in 1927. The fish and game resources of the District were attracting tourists as early as the 1890's, but most present day tourist operations originated in the 1930's, 1940's and 1950's.

The population of the District has been relatively stable for the last two decades and now stands at about 18,800. Slightly more than half the residents live in urban areas, and the overall population density is sparse. Residential development is greatest in the southwest, particularly in proximity to the urban centres of Fort Frances, Emo and Rainy River. Primary industry employs about 15 percent of the labor force, while employment at the Boise Cascade pulp and paper mill accounts for a further 13 percent.

Approximately 82 percent of Fort Frances District is comprised of Crown lands. A further 2 percent lies within Indian Reserves, and the balance is privately owned. Crown lands within the District presently support two provincial parks, two park reserves, as well as approximately 200 land use permits, forty licences of occupation and 160 leases.

Provincial highways 11, 71 and 502 provide connections to Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Dryden. Major highway links to Minnesota are located at Fort Frances and Rainy River. The townships in the southwest are served by a network of provincial secondary highways and municipal roads. Major forest access roads include the Mathieu Township Road, the Wasaw/Boffin Road, the Penassi Road, the Glenorchy Road and the Turtle River Road.

The southern margins of the District are traversed by the Canadian National Railway. A twelve inch natural gas pipeline enters the District at Rainy River and follows the Highway 11 corridor until it passes south of the international border at Fort Frances. Two hydro transmission lines extend westward from Atikokan through the District routed for Kenora. Scheduled plane flights are available direct to Winnipeg, Thunder Bay and Dryden. Eight chartered airways cater mainly to the tourist and resource based industries.

B: terms of reference

The *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* were prepared within the framework of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (NWSLUP).

The intention of the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is to state the policies and objectives of individual programs of the Ministry in the Northwestern Planning Region, and integrate these into a comprehensive conceptual land use plan which will both identify and help resolve conflicting demands on the region's resources. At the same time, it provides an overall strategy within which the more detailed district land use guidelines such as the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* will function.

With the regional planning strategy finalized in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan (May, 1982)*, the planning process moved from the regional level to the district level. It was during this period that the regional policies and targets were tested, planning options developed and subsequently, the final *Land Use Guidelines* produced.

The *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* will identify the appropriate land and water areas where various Ministry programs will be carried out over a long term to the year 2000. The document will identify these land use areas and provide detailed management guidelines for each area. These *Land Use Guidelines* will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land where necessary to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *District Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The document has no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

A number of existing M.N.R. plans will be in effect at the time that the *Land Use Guidelines* are approved. These include the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan, Management Guidelines For the International Boundary Waters*, the *Manitou Interim Road Plan* and the *Fort Frances District Recreational Land Use Plan.*

The *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* was prepared in response to uncontrolled development pressures on the Lake of the Woods area. It was approved in 1977 by the Ministers of Natural Resources and Housing. The overall intent of the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* has been retained in the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines.* Where significant changes to the former plan have been made the rationale for the changes have been noted. With the approval of the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines*, the *Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan* becomes a support document for the *Land Use Guidelines.*

In 1970 a land use plan was approved by the Minister for the International Boundary Waters area westward from Thunder Bay to the outlet of Rainy Lake. The purpose of this plan was to ensure the maintenance of the recreational attributes of this internationally popular area. The intent of this plan has been incorporated into land use Area number 14 of the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines.* The *Management Guidelines For the International Boundary Waters* will be updated, brought into conformity with the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* and retained to supply supplementary detail for the management of this particular area.

During the planning and construction of Highway 812 the Ministry prepared an interim zoning plan for the highway corridor. The purpose of the *"Manitou Road Interim Zoning Plan"*, approved by the Minister in 1975, was to control the development and use of Crown land within the proposed highway corridor until its completion. The features of this zoning plan have been incorporated into the *Fort Frances* and *Dryden District Land Use Guidelines* and upon their approval it will be rescinded.

The *Fort Frances District Recreational Zoning Plan* was prepared in 1965 in response to the increasing demand for the disposition of Crown lands by recreationists. It outlined what steps should be taken to provide for the orderly development and management of Crown lands for recreational purposes over the period 1966 to 1986. The *District Land Use Guidelines* now provide the necessary direction.

In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Fort Frances District and the 1983 *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter now provides the overall direction. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

Whereas the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* will indicate generally where the Ministry of Natural Resources' programs will occur, individual resource management plans determine how particular resources will be managed. These plans will follow and will be consistent with the policies and intent stated in this overall guiding document.

c: planning process

The *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* has developed through a number of steps which, collectively are known as the planning process. The first phase was the collection of data. Information was assembled pertaining to the people and natural resources, the present development and use of the land, and the needs and wants of the residents. Using this information as a data base, an analysis was carried out to determine resource potential, trends, conflicts and potential issues. This information was compiled in a *Background Information* document which was published in November 1980.

The second phase in the planning process revolved around the preparation of land use planning options. The development of options was based on Ministry policies, targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, analysis of the background information, as well as public input. The resulting policies, targets and planning options were presented for public review and comment in June of 1982.

The third and final phase of the planning process was to choose and detail the final planning option. Public comments proferred during Phase Two, provincial circumstances and the existing situation within the District were all taken into account in choosing the preferred planning option. The option chosen was that which appeared to be most acceptable to the public while offering the greatest level of target achievement for Ministry programs. The final *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* which have been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources appear in Section II.

Public consultation has occurred throughout the preparation of the *Fort Frances Land Use Guidelines*. A variety of mechanisms have been applied to inform, engender discussion and attract submissions, including advertising, news releases, public reports, open houses and meetings with interest groups. Comments have been received from the public in general, interest groups, municipal representatives, other Government Ministries as well as from within the Ministry of Natural Resources. While all suggestions received could not be incorporated into the final *Land Use Guidelines*, they have all been given serious consideration. (See Sections I-E, I-F and Appendix A for details.)

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally when it was announced that District land use plans were being prepared. A *Background Information* document for Fort Frances District was prepared and circulated. Open houses were held in February and April of 1981 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document for Fort Frances District entitled *Proposed Policy And Optional Plans*. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held many follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analyzed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft *District Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legisla-

tive Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public participation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in Appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* outlines the manner in which the land and water resources of the District may be utilized towards the achievement of the targets assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May, 1982) through to the year 2000. These targets were derived through consideration of local needs and resource potential for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry. The suitability of each target was then tested in light of detailed and updated resource information at the District level. Based on this analysis, targets were adjusted to more accurately reflect local needs and the District's capability. The individual program targets for Fort Frances District are summarized in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1 TARGETS ASSIGNED TO FORT FRANCES DISTRICT FROM THE NORTHWESTERN STRATEGIC LAND USE PLAN

Program	Target
Wild Rice	160,000 kilograms per year
Commercial Fur	4921 harvestable beaver per year
Forestry—conifer	380,000 net merchantable cubic metres per year
—hardwood	50,000 net merchantable cubic metres per year
Fish—commercial	273,000 kilograms per year
—sport	403,000 kilograms per year
Deer	3450 harvestable deer per year
Bear	201 harvestable bear per year
Crown Land Cottaging	200 cottage lots over twenty years
Provincial Parks—	
day use	17,374 day use opportunities
car camping	32,566 day use opportunities
back-country	10,000 non-wilderness opportunities
earth/life	partial representation of Rainy River
science representation	Clay Plain landscape unit.

A detailed discussion of program targets is found in Section II-C-Resource Policies, and Section II-B-General Policies.

Planning options were prepared to outline alternative ways in which portions of the resource base could be allocated to one program as opposed to another, and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In each of the options, not all of the assigned targets could be achieved and it was necessary to accept a level of target achievement less than that assigned by the *Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan.*

The levels of target achievement adopted for the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* were those deemed most appropriate, taking into account public input. Detailed discussions of the

levels of target achievement prescribed in the *Land Use Guidelines* appear in Section II-C-Resource Policies, and Section II-B-General Policies. A summary of the targets approved for the duration of the *Land Use Guidelines* is presented in Table 2 in Section II-C.

E: summary of planning options

As stated previously, planning options were developed to indicate the various means by which the land and water resources might be utilized to meet resource program targets. In Fort Frances District, four planning options were produced. Three of the planning options were designed to favour particular groups of M.N.R. programs: Option A was designed to emphasize resource extraction; Option B was developed to enhance the provision of recreational opportunities; and Option C was intended to provide a high level of protection and expansion opportunities for tourism interests. The fourth planning option (Option D) provided a mix of program benefits which appeared to best satisfy Ministry planning objectives and targets as well as reflect the general consensus of the public.

1. OPTION A

Harvesting and regeneration of timber was permitted on approximately 98 percent of the productive forest land base. Mineral exploration and extraction were permitted in most candidate parks. The islands of Rainy Lake were to be reopened for the exploration and extraction of minerals. Approximately 15,000 kilograms/year of sport fish which are currently allocated to commercial fishermen were to be reallocated to the angling sector. High profile proposed provincial park candidates (Sable Islands), and those with relatively few resource conflicts (Sandpoint Island, Carpenter Township) were recommended for park status. Candidates with high or moderate peat potential (Blue Township, Nelles Township and Gameland) were deferred pending a better understanding of peat values. Those candidates with the greatest potential to impact on resource extraction (Turtle River, Manomin) were dropped. Road access was to be managed primarily for resource extraction purposes. About 36 percent of all public submissions received in Phase Two specified which optional land use plan was preferred. Twenty-eight percent of these preferred Option A. The most commonly cited reason for choosing Option A was to protect the forest industry.

2. OPTION B

Five proposed park candidates were recommended for park status (Sable Islands, Sandpoint Island, Turtle River, Carpenter Township, Manomin). Decisions on the peatland candidates were deferred pending the clarification of peat values. The Manitou Mounds candidate was deferred pending the outcome of federal negotiations to acquire the area. Popular recreational areas were to have their aesthetic and sport fishery values protected by no-cut forest reserves adjacent to major highways and waterways. Harvesting and regeneration of timber was permitted on approximately 83 percent of the productive forest land base. Sport fish quotas currently allocated to commercial fishermen were allocated to the angling sector. Road access was to be managed to serve primarily recreation and resource extraction purposes. Fifteen percent of those who supported an optional plan indicated a preference for Option B. The predominant reason for choosing Option B was that it was most accommodating to park objectives.

3. OPTION C

Option C called for the preparation of a tourism strategy in co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism & Recreation designed to co-ordinate the protection and maximum expansion of tourism. No-cut forest reserves were to be established along most waterbodies, portages and major highways; managed skyline reserves in areas of

tourism activity. Also, a strategy to channel non-residents through tourist camps was to be investigated. Harvesting and regeneration of timber was permitted on approximately 88 percent of the productive forest land base. Sport fish quotas currently allocated to commercial fishermen were reallocated to the angling sector. Four proposed park candidates were recommended for park status (Carpenter Township, Manomin, Sandpoint Island, Sable Islands). A final decision was deferred on the peatland candidates pending the clarification of peat values, as well as the Manitou Mounds pending the outcome of federal negotiations. The Turtle River candidate was rejected due to its eventual impact on tourist camps within its boundaries. Road access was to be managed to ensure that the remoteness of areas critical to the tourist industry was not compromised. Eighteen percent of those who supported an optional plan indicated a preference for Option C. The most commonly stated reason for preferring Option C was that it was the most favourable to tourist interests.

4. OPTION D

Approximately 93 percent of the productive forest base was made available for timber extraction and regeneration. No-cut shoreline forest reserves were to be restricted to 120 metre reserves around trout lakes. Selected islands in Rainy Lake were to be reopened to staking where the benefits of such activity would not be outweighed by the adverse impacts on other users of the islands. Sport fish quotas currently allocated to commercial fishermen were to be reallocated to the angling sector. Three proposed park candidates (Sandpoint Island, Sable Islands, Carpenter Township) were recommended for park status without boundary changes. The Turtle River candidate was recommended for park status with its buffer from resource extraction activities reduced by half. Decisions were deferred on the remaining candidates pending clarification of their values and status. Additional road access was to be minimized in areas of most significance for fly-in tourism. Twenty-three percent of those who supported an optional plan indicated a preference for Option D. The most frequently stated reasons for supporting Option D were: a) that it as a good compromise to satisfy the requirements of all segments of society; and b) that it best honored the concept of multiple use.

F: response to planning options

The *Proposed Policies & Optional Plans* report for Fort Frances District was released for public discussion in June of 1982. Public review and comment was invited through radio and newspaper advertisements, news releases, radio interviews, letters to approximately 500 correspondents on the active mailing list, as well as personal contacts with various groups and organizations. Six open house sessions and eight meetings with special interest groups were held across the District to display and discuss planning options. Approximately three hundred people attended the open house sessions. Over five hundred copies of the report were distributed. A total of 177 submissions were received over the six week period allotted for review of the report. The bulk of the submissions (136) originated from within the District.

Overall opinion on provincial park candidates was split. Support for the candidates came primarily from individuals and park interest groups located within the District, the Planning Region or elsewhere in the Province. Opposition to the candidates was registered mainly by individuals, tourist operators and municipalities within the District. Specific objections related to projected economic impact, disruption of incomes and traditional lifestyles as well as the withdrawal of hunting and angling privileges within these areas. Dissatisfaction with the current use by non-residents of Crown resources was registered by many people. Respondents objected to the impact non-residents have on tourism and the availability of recreational opportunities for residents as well as the pressure exerted on Crown resources.

Courses of action suggested to deal with camping, angling, hunting and boating by non-residents ranged from outright exclusion to restricting activities by area and the imposition of higher user fees.

Commercial fishermen and the general public strongly supported the continuation of sport fish quotas in commercial fish harvests. A smaller number of individuals, tourist operators and a hunters/anglers club favoured reallocation to the angling sector. Submissions from within and outside the District were consistent in emphasizing the importance of maintaining wood supplies for the forest industry. Public input favoured providing the maximum opportunity for tourism expansion. Support for forest reserves was strong although few submissions distinguished between managed and no-cut prescriptions. The bulk of public comment supported the protection of the lake trout resource. No-cut shorelines and road setbacks were generally endorsed for trout lakes. The bulk of public opinion favoured some form of control over road access.

As a result of public input received as well as the associated analysis and evaluation, a planning option has been selected for Fort Frances District which provides for a high level of target achievement in virtually all M.N.R. programs. The major program implications of the selected planning option are as follows:

- Provincial Parks—Six of the park candidates in the District are recommended for park status (Turtle River, Sandpoint Island, Sable Islands, Nelles Township, Blue Township and Gameland), and two candidates (Manomin Lake and Carpenter Township) are recommended as ANSI's or Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest. Recommended candidates have undergone considerable boundary revisions to reduce their impact on other resource users;
- Tourism—Existing tourism interests will be protected through the establishment of modified management areas, and the identification of lakes with road setbacks. Provision will be made for the maximum tourist expansion possible within the confines of resource capabilities;
- Commercial Fishing—Commercial fishing will continue on lake currently licenced with the possibility of expanding the activity to thirteen additional waterbodies;
- Sport Fishing—Critical fishery habitat will be protected by modified management areas;
- Wildlife—Moose management will be afforded its highest priority in Areas 20 and 21; deer management in Areas 4 and 19. Timber harvesting will consider wildlife habitat requirements;
- Commercial Fur—Increased emphasis will be placed on management of fur resources outside registered traplines;
- Wild Rice—Harvesting will continue in presently licenced areas;
- Crown Land Recreation—Efforts will be made to increase economic benefits from the recreational use of Crown lands by non-residents;
- Cottaging—Dispersed and linear subdivisions will be provided in a variety of locations;
- Mining—The islands of Rainy Lake will be reopened to exploration and extraction on a selective and conditional basis;
- Aggregate—Demand and supply studies will be conducted on a priority basis to facilitate the identification and protection of critical aggregate reserves; and,
- Forestry—Harvesting and regeneration will continue on 92 percent of the productive forest base. Modified management areas will be established to maintain or improve other resource values.

A: introduction

The *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized towards the achievement of resource program objectives assigned to the District through the Northwestern Strategic Land Use Planning program. The *Land Use Guidelines* are comprised of four major components. Subsection B and C outline the general and particular resource policies which will guide program development in the District. Subsection D specifies the locations in which particular activities will be permitted, as well as the general operating guidelines to which these activities must conform. Subsection E describes the delivery mechanisms which will be applied to implement the *Land Use Guidelines*. The approval of the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* is just the first step in an on-going process designed to ensure that the *Land Use Guidelines* remains current and viable.

In order to appreciate the full impact of the *Land Use Guidelines* in any given instances, it is essential that reference be made to each of the Subsections within Section II.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Fort Frances District. These general policy statements apply, for the most part, throughout the Northwestern Planning Region, and are discussed in detail in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The Crown (Ontario) owned resources of the Province belong to all the people of Ontario and will be administered in the best interests of the provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the areas where the resources are located. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

a. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act (1975)* as the social, economic, cultural, and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community. The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its

program. In addition, the Ministry has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive program areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act* (e.g., bald eagle nests), the *Fisheries Act* and the *Lakes And Rivers Improvement Act.* The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act,* unless specifically exempted.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981 which investigates the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate those lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (e.g., fish and wildlife, parks, etc.)

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. ENERGY

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy, through its allocation of land and water to various uses. Ontario Government objectives include:

- an increase in the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province. In 1979 the proportion was 22.6 percent. By 1995 it is to be 37.5 percent;
- an increased reliance on renewable and recoverable resources, and a decreased reliance on crude oil;

a. District Strategy

- provisions will be made for the continued use of existing facilities which produce or transport fuel and/or energy;
- provisions will be made to accommodate future facilities which produce or transport fuel and/or energy;
- lands and waters with potential for providing energy will be identified as part of the analysis of resource potential;
- in making land and water allocations, suitable priority will be given to energy needs in relation to other land-related uses, in a manner that reflects both the importance of energy supply related to other needs and the resource potential of the land and water being considered; and,
- wherever feasible, lands and waters with significant potential for supplying energy will not be permanently committed to other uses that would preclude their use for energy production.

4. LANDS AND WATERS

The broad objective of the lands and waters program is:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and,
- to prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

To implement the lands and waters program the following strategies apply:

a. Geographical Referencing

A basis for a geographical referencing system will be developed and maintained. Such a system will include surveys, geographical referencing standards and the production of the Ontario Basic Maps. These activities will be major factors contributing to orderly development.

b. Crown Land

The Lands and Waters Program has a custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations, by collecting acreage tax on mining lands and by maintaining up to date records of land grants. The government's position on land claims, such as those by Native people, will be clarified.

c. Multiple Use

Overall plans for multiple use of land and water will be developed, implemented and maintained.

The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most efficient use, and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs. The major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is "multiple use". This means

that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently or sequentially over time, and that single use areas are only designated where and when absolutely necessary.

Plans are long-term commitments concerning the best uses of land and water. These will be prepared and maintained through an open process which includes public consultation. Plans for multiple use will be implemented directly on Crown land and will include all land, including candidate parks. Any values to be protected in candidate parks, shorelands, roadsides, or any other land will determine the appropriate uses to be permitted.

Identified park values in candidate parks will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of objectives will be encouraged and uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls. Uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

The application of the concept of multiple use will be encouraged on patented lands.

d. Access Roads

(i) Objectives Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate
  - to provide controlled access, or
  - to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

(ii) Strategy All individual road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road. and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District Office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager. There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, this practice may not always be beneficial, particularly when limited resources come under increasing pressure. Therefore, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists, or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be utilized as an effective technique in management of resources;
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access; and,
- the maintenance of future flexibility of the use of resources is required.

(iii) Discussion There are approximately 275 kilometres of primary forest access roads across Crown lands in Fort Frances District. In addition, there are countless secondary and tertiary roads and trails with marginally passable surface, which have been constructed for timber extraction, accessing gravel pits, mineral exploration, recreational access, and a variety of other uses. Many of these roadbeds are no longer maintained, but nevertheless remain open to public travel.

The Ministry of Natural Resources currently maintains about 140 kilometres of forest access roads. Other roads are maintained by Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. and other timber licencees within their current areas of timber extraction.

Most major forest access roads receive considerable use from Crown land recreationists, anglers and hunters. Forest access roads also provide access for tourist resorts, cottages and permanent residences, mineral exploration, M.N.R. service sites as well assisting fire protection.

The construction of new roads and the attendant increase in the accessibility of affected areas has wide ranging impacts on natural resources and resource users. Increased access facilitates the inventory and appraisal of natural resources. It makes resource extraction economical and it opens up vast areas to road oriented recreationists, hunters and anglers. It furthers resource management efforts by distributing user pressure over a larger land and water base and it makes possible a greater number and variety of management programs.

On the other hand, road construction into previously remote (roadless) areas can cause problems. Sensitive resources, such as lake trout lakes, may be exposed to user pressures greater than they can sustain. Resource users who benefit from the remote nature of an area may lose the isolation they depend on. Furthermore, the extension of Crown land use into previously remote areas places increased demands on the Ministry for access points, camping areas, garbage collection, enforcement, and fire control.

e. Modified Management Areas

Modified management areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat,
- wildlife habitat,
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments,
- special features such as cultural, historical, biological or earth science sites, and,
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreational development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope In Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries;
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape;
- Other recreation or tourism resources and establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits; and,
- Special features such as cultural and historic sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

f. Crown Land Disposition

Crown land will be made available for development and to encourage private initiatives on Crown land. This will be achieved by ensuring:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing development plans, and meet the requirements of other agencies and ministries;
- that any Crown land disposition in a planning area will be consistent with the policies of the official plan and zoning by-law where such exist;
- that lands are developed or put to use without delay for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and,
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has charge of the management, sale and disposition of the Province's public lands. The term "disposition" refers to the conveying, by the Crown, of various types of leasehold or freehold land rights to others. The overall intent of the policy is to ensure that certain rights to public land and use of water are conveyed, by appropriate means, consistent with the achievement of Ministry objectives and in co-operation with other agencies.

Land will be made available through a variety of means, including sales and leases. While the traditional reasons for such land disposal have been largely for cottages and lodges, the potential scope for future disposals are many and varied. Specific examples of how this strategy will be implemented are:

(i) Resource Extraction Withdrawals of mining rights on Crown land will be held to the minimum so that exploration and mining development can be encouraged on the broadest Crown land base available. Withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management will also be kept to a minimum.

(ii) Municipalities In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public land available for residential and associated uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other Ministries will be required.

In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

(iii) Other Activities Public land will also be made available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational, and government purposes where approval has been given by the appropriate level of government. Disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism, and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies.

g. Cottaging

A variety of cottage lots from Crown land will be made available to meet that portion of the Ontario resident demand not supplied by the private sector.

(i) Target The District has been assigned a target of providing 200 cottage lots by the year 2000.

(ii) Strategy In order to meet the assigned target, the following strategy will be applied.

- road access and water access cottage lots will be made available in linear and dispersed subdivisions as dictated by capability. Remote cottage lots may be made available. A variety of large and small lake cottaging experiences will be provided;
- lakes with some present cottaging development will be considered for future development prior to recommending development on undeveloped lakes; and,
- lake management plans shall be prepared for each lake on which Crown cottage lots are to be made available. The lake management plan shall identify the most suitable style(s) of cottaging for the lake, as well as addressing the projected development costs. The cost of Crown lots will reflect associated service costs. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by the lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

(iii) Discussion Over the years, approximately 1700 cottage lots have been created on Crown land in Fort Frances District. About three-quarters of these lots are located on Rainy Lake. Other lakes supporting large numbers of cottages also include Burditt, Caliper and Despair. Half of the cottages in the District are owned by Americans. Five remote cottages are authorized under land use permit.

During the ten year period since 1971, a total of 140 cottage lots have been available for lease or sale by the Crown. Discounting those lots which have come to be owned or leased by Americans, the average annual disposition of lots over the decade was about ten per year.

At the present time there are six approved lake development plans which recommend linear cottage development. There is a potential for 97 additional cottage lots if the recommendations of these plans are implemented. However, sixty of these potential lots are located on a lake trout lake (Vickers Lake) where development is discouraged by current policy. Pursuant to the *District Land Use Guidelines*, the Vickers Lake Plan will be revised to exclude cottage development.

h. Crown Land Recreation

(i) Objectives:

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown Land Recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- Regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations;[2]

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial park campground—national park campground;
(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;
(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;
(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
(f) Crown land-designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; and,
(g) Crown land—under authorization of a land use permit.

- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- All non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reason for this is increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principal reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality resource experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:
(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and,
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:
(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

i. Hazard Lands
Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical conditions which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage and social disruption if development were permitted.

The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of the floodplains, there are provisions for considering and accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Floodplain Criteria For Ontario* may be sought through (i) application of the two-zone, floodway-flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with provincial approval the application of the Special Policy approach.

The hazard land policy will be implemented through (i) the Ministry's own land use planning activities, and (ii) participation in plan input to the review of other agencies' plans. The latter is to ensure that appropriate development control mechanisms are applied to hazard lands, to restrict development and activities in such areas in a manner which will help to prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and social disruption.

Hazard lands are not a significant problem in Fort Frances District. The preceding discussion of Ministry/Government policy is presented in order to acquaint municipal officials and residents with the policy.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to encourage the identification of hazard lands and the incorporation of hazard land policies in local official plans. Hazards associated with abandoned mines will be identified and affected areas will be safeguarded as funding permits.

j. Water Management
Plans for water management will be prepared and implemented to protect life and property and to provide optimum overall benefits. Watersheds will be delineated for the purpose of planning the use of water resources.

Plans for water management will be co-ordinated with: (i) the Ministry's overall plans for multiple use of land and water that are prepared for the regions and districts; (ii) the plans of the Conservation Authorities, and (iii) the plans and programs of other Ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment.

k. Fire Management

A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize a two-zone protection concept as stated in the *Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters". While aiming towards this goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is expressed as follows:

- Fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

The major theme of the policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

5. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In conforming to the *Foodland Guidelines*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 soils, as defined in the Canada Land Inventory, Soil Capability for Agriculture, will be identified as agricultural lands and recognized as foodlands available for future food production in accordance with an agreed to plan, implemented in co-operation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

b. Target

No specific targets have been assigned to the District.

c. Strategy

Areas with Crown lands possessing agricultural potential are classified as being of high priority or low priority for agricultural use. Areas where high capability soils predominate, and a large portion of the land base is dedicated to farming, are considered to be of high priority. Areas with scattered parcels of farmland and high capability soils are considered to have low priority.

To ensure the availability of Crown lands for agricultural uses, as well as to provide some guidance as to where long term investments can be made in natural resource management, the following strategy is proposed:

- municipalities and provincial agencies will be encouraged to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the *Foodland Guidelines;*
- Crown lands will be disposed of for agricultural use on a individual parcel basis, as the need arises, with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- disposition and/or subsequent use of Crown lands with Class 2, 3, or 4 agricultural capability which would prevent future use of these lands for food production will be discouraged;
- expansion of agriculture will be encouraged on C.L.I. Class 2, 3 and 4 private lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- expansion of agriculture on Crown land will be considered in areas of high priority[1] for agricultural use. Agricultural disposition of Crown lands with high natural resource values (e.g., timber, wildlife, mining, aggregate) will be discouraged wherever practical alternative lands exist;
- on Crown lands within areas of high priority for agricultural use, any land disposition which would preclude the future use of these lands for food production will be discouraged; ie.—dispositions that would result in:
  - creation of parcels too small to support a commercial farming operation,
  - permanent buildings, or
  - alteration of soil or topography so as to depreciate their agricultural capability;
- notwithstanding the above, high priority agricultural lands may be used for the extraction, milling and storage of metallic or rare minerals and the extraction of mineral aggregate. Furthermore, the disposition of Crown lands along shorelines may be permitted for tourism uses; and,
- expansion of agriculture on Crown lands will be discouraged in areas of low priority for agricultural use. Should agricultural lands within areas of high priority not represent a

(1) For the purpose of the District Land Use Guidelines, high priority lands are Crown lands with a high capability for agriculture located within an area of predominantly high agricultural capability, including capability for specialty crops. Other Crown lands are of low priority.

practical alternative for the applicant, Crown lands in areas of low priority may be considered for agricultural disposition provided they do not possess high natural resource values.

Discussion

In 1976, there were 406 farms in the District with agricultural holdings of one or more acres and annual agricultural sales of $1200. or more. The total area classified as farmland in the 1976 Canadian census was 72,438 hectares. Less than half (45 percent) of these farmlands have been improved; 29 percent as cropland and 13 percent as pasture. About four-fifths of the cropland was devoted to forage crops. Beef and dairy productions accounted for the major share of agricultural products sold (78.5 percent), but forest products were also a significant source of income (13 percent).

The interest shown by agricultural interests outside the District in District farmland has undergone a marked increase in recent years.

Lands required for agricultural expansion in Fort Frances District over the next twenty year have been estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to be approximately 20,000 hectares. In the event that this rate of expansion were to continue over a longer term, the supply of patented agricultural lands would not be exhausted for a century.

The demand for additional agricultural lands will likely focus first, on existing farmsteads that are for sale, and next on cleared agricultural lands which are not part of an active farm unit. Patented lands should continue to absorb the demand for agricultural land for at least the next two decades. Demand for Crown land is expected to be almost exclusively directed towards the expansion of existing farmsteads on adjacent Crown parcels.

Given the foregoing, it appears that demand for agricultural expansion on Crown lands will not be appreciably greater than that experienced over the period from 1971 to 1981. Since 1971, agricultural dispositions of Crown land have totalled 227 hectares; for an average of 21 hectares per year. By projecting this rate over the next twenty years with a 20 percent allowance for increased rate of demand, it appears that approximately 600 hectares of Crown lands could be required for agriculture over that period. These Crown land dispositions are most likely to occur in the areas where existing farmsteads are most numerous; that is, within about fifteen kilometers of the Rainy River.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposed to achieve in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Fort Frances District as expressed in the Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan (May, 1982).

1. COMMERCIAL FUR

a. Objective

To promote the full utilization of the furbearer resource consistent with humane trapping practices, the maintenance of healthy populations and species diversity, and to maximize the social and economic returns from this renewable resource.

b. Target

The target assigned to Fort Frances District from the *Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan* was 5000 beaver per year. This represents the total capability to produce beaver on registered traplines in the District.

For the purposes of setting the target for furbearers, beaver were assumed to be a reasonable indicator species for the harvest of all furbearers and therefore an indication of the efficiency of each trapper. Trapping conducted in areas outside registered traplines constitutes about 50 percent of all trapping in the District, and was excluded from the calculations of resource capability

because it takes place primarily on patented lands over which the Ministry has little control.

Other specific assumptions which were made are:

- aerial beaver surveys provide reliable estimates of the number of active beaver lodges;
- on the average, each beaver lodge can sustain an average annual harvest of 1.5 beaver per lodge; and,
- in this District, trappers can physically and economically harvest 100 percent of their beaver quotas.

c. Strategy

- fur resources will be managed on a sustained yield basis;
- the Ministry will explain through public awareness programs the role of fur bearer harvesting, humane trapping methods, and benefits of the fur industry to the general public, the educational system and interest groups. Programs could include media advertising, slide/film presentations, and preparation of pamphlets;
- the Ministry will encourage the establishment of local trappers councils to increase professionalism in trapping. The number of councils needed will have to be determined;
- trapper numbers and trapping pressures will be regulated to ensure the surplus of furbearers is harvested annually, thereby minimizing conflicts with landowners;
- trappers shall be encouraged to increase their harvesting efficiency by providing them with information concerning the extent and location of under harvested species on their traplines as information becomes available;
- registered trappers who consistently harvest at a rate considerably below their quota shall be replaced with more efficient trappers;
- increased harvesting efficiencies, improved pelt quality, and more widespread use of human trapping techniques will be encouraged by conducting courses in fur harvest, fur management, conservation techniques and government regulations;
- increased utilization of underharvested furbearers such as wolves will be encouraged;
- the quality of habitat for furbearers over the long term and over the District will be maintained or enhanced through forest management practices;
- a commercial fur management plan will be prepared for the District which shall include a fur management strategy for patented lands;
- most of the Crown land base will remain available for fur production; and,
- fur management in areas outside registered traplines will be afforded a higher District priority in future. These areas will be managed under a system of Private Land Fur Management Units projected to be implemented by the 1984-85 trapping season. Productivity of these areas will be determined and harvest levels will be adjusted to ensure that trappers do not exceed the capability of the fur resources.

d. Discussion

During the period from 1975 to 1979, trapping involved about 300 trappers and produced an average annual harvest of commercial fur exceeding 8000 pelts, with a value of approximately $320,000 annually (1979-80 prices). About 70 percent of the harvest originated from the 56 registered traplines in the District. Most of the balance was harvested by farmers and resident trappers in the southwestern townships.

Beaver was by far the most significant species harvested, accounting for 55 percent of the total harvest by value. Other important species included fisher (23 percent), otter (10 percent), muskrat (5 percent), mink (4 percent), and marten (3 percent). Trappers on registered traplines are currently harvesting only about 60 percent of the total sustainable yield of beaver. In spite of this a number of trappers who have requested traplines have been unable to obtain one because none are available.

The major overriding problem in the District is that of raising harvest levels closer to the sustainable yield of the resource base. This is affected by the relative price of furs within the economy, accessibility of furbearers for harvest and the efficiency of trappers. A major tool available to the Ministry is to increase trapping efficiency by replacing less productive trappers with other more productive trappers.

Based on the most recent aerial beaver surveys, Fort Frances District is estimated to be capable of a sustainable harvest of 5000 beaver per year. This capability exceeds the 1973-74 harvest by 44 percent.

The variety and quantity of fur bearing species is greatly affected by an alteration in preferred habitat. By altering wildlife habits, forest operations may impact upon the fur harvest and the ability to meet the stated target. To overcome this problem, timber harvesting plans are reviewed and modified to enhance habitat and where possible to reduce impacts.

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as

land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wild fire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and therefore its ability to deliver natural resources products.

a. Objectives

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and the natural resources of Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Targets

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that:
  - prevent the occurrence of wildfires,
  - control those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans, that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans, that describe the administrative procedures and operating guidelines necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and,
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The fire occurrence history for Fort Frances District for the past 20 years 1963-1982 by five year periods is as follows:

Years	*Number of Fires*	*Number of Hectares Burned*
1963-67	115	2,294
1968-72	126	228
1973-77	326	3,250
1978-82	256	24,363

The major concerns relating to the above data are:

- lightning is the major cause of fires in the Fort Frances District (32 percent). The multiple occurrence of lightning fires can be widely scattered across the District;
- fires occurring in cut-over areas as a result of logging are a concern because of the rapid spread and the location of these fires adjacent to future wood supplies; and,
- summer recreation fires (25 percent average) occur but do not account for large acreages burned. They can occur in multiple starts and can be costly to extinguish.

The greatest single cause of fires in Fort Frances District is lightning which accounts for 32 percent of all fire starts. Summer fires, linked to recreational activities comprise about 25 percent of all fire starts but generally do not involve large acreages. Spring grass fires constitute a further 15 percent of all fire starts. They often occur in the agricultural portions of the District and generally involve little damage to structural improvements.

Lightning can be expected to continue as the major fire starter. Further road construction into previously remote areas will enable greater numbers of recreationists to travel within forested areas, and the number of recreational fires can be expected to continue as a consequence.

The major impact of fires in the Fort Frances District have been short term, eg.—closure of areas while fires are burning. Little revision of timber cutting plans has occurred. Some regeneration areas have been burned. Very little private property has been burned in recent years.

Forest fires result in a loss of wood fibre to the forest industry. Although the area burned varies from year to year, the average for Fort Frances District is 690 hectares. This translates into an annual loss of 37,000NMm^3 conifer and 15,000NMm^3 hardwood for a total of 52,000NMm^3 of wood fibre. Through the reduction of these fire losses timber available for harvest within Fort Frances District will be brought to more closely approach the maximum wood requirements projected for the year 2000. Efforts to reduce timber losses to forest fires will reflect the fire prevention and suppression priorities outlined in the strategy for timber (Section II-C-4).

Fires occurring in cut-over areas represent a particular concern because of the potential for rapid spread, and the location of these fires adjacent to future wood supplies. Also, a spruce budworm infestation in the central and southern portions of the District is increasing fire spread potential in these areas. Periods of drought naturally involve increased fire risk and intensified prevention efforts can often reduce the number of man-caused fires starting in these periods.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts the District Program will emphasize:

- administrating and enforcing the *Forest Fire Prevention Act;*
- improvement in fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, forest industry and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire; and,
- encouraging the design of development and resource extraction activities in forested areas so as to minimize fire spread and impact.

Prescribed fire will continue to be used within the District to achieve specific land use objectives, such as prepare or semi-prepare a seed bed, hazard removal, and wildlife habitat improvement.

3. FISHERIES

The broad objective of fisheries management is to protect, rehabilitate, enhance and maintain Ontario's fish communities and their environment to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and associated benefits to society.

The allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective, careful examination of all relevent biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

Estimation of potential fish yield and actual harvest are imprecise because of within year and between year variability of natural ecosystems and the difficulties inherent in the sampling techniques available for estimation. The estimated potential yield of all species of fish from Fort Frances District waters is 690,000 kilograms per year.

Fisheries targets for Fort Frances District exceed current estimates of potential fish yield. The accuracy of these estimates does not justify adjusting targets accordingly. The challenge to managers will be to continuously assess fish stocks in the District as they continue to respond to domestic, commercial and recreational utilization, to recognize overuse and to adjust this on the basis of social and economic values on a local and provincial basis.

The broad fishery strategy is:

- using available knowledge to the fullest to manage fisheries more effectively and reduce conflicting uses of the environment;
- maintaining and where necessary, rehabilitating aquatic environments;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- allocating fish resources where there are competing users to provide the optimum mix of benefits and to maintain healthy balanced fish populations;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory data, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- encouraging public awareness of the issues involved in fisheries management and developing mechanisms for public involvement in management decision-making; and,
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively.

a. Sport Fish

(i) Objective To meet the demand for sport fishing consistent with the limits of an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target The District target for sport fish is the angler demand at the year 2000 based on an

angler satisfaction level of two kilograms per angler day, or the District's capability to produce sports fish, whichever is the least. It is estimated that at a satisfaction level of 2 kilograms per angler day, the Fort Frances District will require 1.1 million kg. of sport fish per year in order to satisfy projected angler demand. The 210,000 ha. of water in the Fort Frances District are theoretically capable of producing 403,000 kilograms per year of sport species which is significantly less than the projected demand. This estimated capability (403,000) is the District target for sport fish. The *Land Use Guidelines* provide for 100 percent achievement of the sport fish target. Major sport species in Fort Frances District include pickerel, northern pike, lake trout and smallmouth bass.

(iii) Strategy

- protecting and maintaining sport fish stocks in all lakes within the District;
- promoting greater utilization of fish species presently considered less desirable;
- encouraging a redirection of angler demand to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- increasing the availability of sport fish through such means as species introduction to barren waters;
- protecting fisheries habitat from the impairment of spawning beds through sedimentation or the reduction in oxygen levels by nutrient loading or organic matter deposition;
- using available knowledge, existing Ministry guidelines (Ministry of Environment water quality criteria, etc.) to maintain fish populations and habitats;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively;
- rehabilitating degraded habitats and expanding the area of natural spawning beds to increase the sustainable yields of naturally reproducing populations;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory data, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- developing a lake plan prior to any disposition of Crown land for outposts or cottages that will consider the effects of development on harvest, water quality, spawning beds and other fisheries concerns; and,
- developing fisheries management plans to achieve the fisheries objectives by implementing the above strategies.

(iv) Discussion Fish species which are commonly angled in Fort Frances District include pickerel, northern pike, lake trout and bass.

During the spring and winter the preferred angling species are lake trout, pickerel, pike and crappie. Winter angling pressure is greatest at such locations as the Manitou Lake Chain, Dogfly Lake, Pipestone Lake, Otukamamoan Lake, Kaiarskons Lake, Meggisi Lake and the mouth of the Rainy River. During the spring, angling pressure is pronounced at road accessible locations throughout the District but most particularly Rainy Lake, the Cuttle Lake/Otter Bay chain, the Manitou Lakes and the Manion Lake area.

Based on the 1960 Federal-Provincial Angler Survey, present harvest pressure by anglers is estimated to be 444,000 angler-days per year. Approximately 13 percent of this pressure is exerted by residents of Ontario, while the balance is attributed to anglers originating from outside the Province.

Angling pressure at road accessible locations often exceeds the capability of the waterbodies to supply fish while more remote sport fisheries are not utilized to their potential. Lake trout lakes which are extremely sensitive to over fishing are rapidly becoming more accessible due to the construction of forest access roads and the increased use of off road and all terrain vehicles. Timber harvesting, if permitted in the immediate vicinity of trout lake shorelines, could seriously impair the ability of these coldwater lakes to produce trout. Due to angler preferences, bass and to a lesser extent, pike, are generally being under harvested. Commercial fishermen in the District are currently harvesting about 73,000 kilograms of sport fish per year.

Catch records and studies conducted to date on international boundary waterbodies within the District suggest that future fish stocks of top predator species will decline unless appropriate action is taken. The Ministry of Natural Resources will consider a full range of alternative solutions to this problem, including such measures as:

- restrictions on charter boat operations;
- habitat rehabilitation work;
- commercial fish quota reductions through attrition, acquisition of licences, etc.; and,
- reduction of angling limits.

The strategy to avert declining sport fish populations on boundary waters will be identified in the fisheries management plans for the Rainy Lake and the balance of the District.

Optional management tools available to facilitate the achievement of the sport fish objective include:

- use of access as a management tool;
- modified timber cutting to prevent fisheries habitat degradation;

- fish harvest regulations; and,
- the establishment of allocation priorities.

The District strategies for access controls and modified management areas adjacent to sport fisheries are outlined in Section II-B-4-d and II-B-4-e respectively. Strategies for resource allocation and harvest controls will be addressed in the fisheries management plans to be prepared for the District.

To reiterate earlier discussions, the challenge for fisheries managers is to constantly monitor the status of fish stocks recognizing that they are currently being utilized at levels, at or above, their ability for long term sustenance. Detection of overstress will result in measures to reduce harvest to sustainable levels with the least harmful impact on Ontario society. This action will occur when no other measures are available to increase fish stocks.

b. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To provide for the maintenance, protection and enhancement of lake trout populations and to provide recreational angling opportunities to the general public for this species, based on an optimum sustained yield.

(ii) Target The target assigned to Fort Frances District through the Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan is to produce 11,000 to 34,000 kilograms of lake trout per year consistent with a sustainable yield of 0.25 to 0.75 kilograms of lake trout per hectare of coldwater lake.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying lake trout lakes;
- developing management guidelines to protect lake trout populations through habitat protection measures and fish harvest controls;
- protecting all lake trout lakes recognizing that valuable gene pools may exist in waters where trout constitute a minor component of the fishery;
- monitoring lake trout lakes for possible stress due to acid rain or other contaminants; and,
- rehabilitating degraded lake trout fisheries.

(iv) Discussion A total of eighty-one lakes which support trout communities are presently known to exist in Fort Frances District. Virtually all of these waterbodies are located in the northwestern and northcentral portions of the District.

Lake trout communities are highly sensitive to changes in angling pressure or their habitat resulting from increased access or disruption of shorelines. Most trout lakes are currently inaccessible by road, although timber harvesting over the next twenty years is expected to greatly increase their accessibility. Increased use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles has already placed a considerable amount of pressure on many trout lakes in the District.

Angling pressure for lake trout is presently greatest during the winter and spring seasons, with areas such as the Manitou Lakes chain, Dogfly Lake, Pipestone Lake, Otukamamoan Lake, Kaiarskons Lake and Meggisi Lake attracting the most anglers.

Achieving the stated annual production target for lake trout will be depend on harvest controls (to ensure the harvest ranges from .25 to .75 kilograms/hectare/year) and maintaining the habitat so that the full productivity of lake trout waters is realized. Significant lake trout lakes have been designated (see Appendix C) to ensure their protection through a combination of fisheries regulations, sanctuaries, modified management areas (MMA's) and road access controls.

c. Commercial Fish

(i) Objectives To encourage the harvest of commercial fish when it is biologically and economically feasible.

In terms of food fish, the assigned objective is to maintain, and where possible, to increase the commercial fish harvest from the inland waters of the Northwestern Planning Region. For bait fish, the objective is to encourage the bait fish industry to meet the demands for bait fish through natural and artificial culture providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on either the sport fish or bait fish industries.

(ii) Targets Targets were assigned to Fort Frances District through the *Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan* for both commercial fish and bait fish. The assigned commercial fish target is to maintain District harvests at the level of existing quotas or, where quotas are not in place, at the average level of harvest which is 273,000 kilograms per year. As a condition of this target, increases in harvest can only be accomplished through the harvest of unexploited or lightly exploited non-game species. The assigned target for bait fish is to meet the projected level of demand in the year 2000 from natural and artificial culture; which demand is estimated to be 244,000 dozen.

Approximately 73,000 kilograms of sport fish per year are currently allocated to commercial fishermen in the District. This sport fish catch, in addition to the District's estimated capability to produce coarse fish (197,000 kilograms per year)

constitutes the revised District target for commercial fishing—270,000 kilograms per year. By maintaining present harvest levels, including the continued harvest of allocated sport fish, the commercial fish target will be 100 percent achieved.

Catch records and studies conducted to date on international boundary waterbodies within the District suggest that future fish stocks of sport species will decline unless appropriate action is taken. The Ministry of Natural Resources will consider a full range of alternative solutions to this problem, including such measures as:

- restrictions on charter boat operations;
- habitat rehabilitation work;
- commercial fish quota reductions through attrition, acquisition of licences, etc.; and
- reduction of angling limits.

The strategy to avert declining sport fish populations on boundary waters will be identified in the fisheries management plans for Rainy Lake and the balance of the District.

(iii) Strategy

- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- encouraging the harvest of species presently underutilized;
- encouraging full utilization of allocated fish stocks;
- ensuring accurate quotas based on historic catch data or some standard partitioning of the determined potential yield;
- monitoring commercial fisheries for signs of overharvest and adjusting quotas accordingly;
- using available knowledge and existing Ministry policies and guidelines (e.g. access road policies, Ministry of Environment water quality criteria, etc.) to maintain fish populations and habitats;
- encouraging a redirection of demand to waters capable of sustaining additional fishing;
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively;
- rehabilitating degraded habitats to increase the sustainable yields of naturally reproducing populations;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory surveys, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- developing a lake plan prior to any disposition of Crown land for outposts or cottages that will consider the effects of development on harvest, water quality, spawning beds and other fisheries concerns;
- developing fisheries management plans for Rainy Lake and the balance of the District designated to achieve the fisheries objectives by implementing the above strategy;
- permitting commercial fishing operations on waterbodies that are currently licenced for that purpose; and,
- providing the opportunity for commercial fishing operations to expand onto thirteen additional waterbodies not presently commercially fished;
  - which of these lakes are suitable for expansion and the conditions under which that expansion might take place will be identified in the District Fisheries Management Plan;
  - expansion of commercial fishing will not be permitted on waterbodies where such harvest and harvest activities will have a significant adverse effect on existing tourist operations or the sport fishery in general.

(iv) Discussion Commercial fishing is presently conducted on ten waterbodies within the District. Commercial harvests on Bad Vermillion, Lower Manitou, Grant, Esox, Mount, Pettit and Sandbeach Lakes are restricted to whitefish. Rainy, Namakan and Lake of the Woods are commercially harvested for a variety of coarse and sport species. Harvest levels for whitefish, yellow pickerel and northern pike are restricted by quotas. Commercial harvests have averaged about 246,000 kilograms per annum over recent years. Approximately 69,000 kilograms of this average catch consists of northern pike and yellow pickerel. The market value of the commercial catch in 1979 was about $233,000.

Many coarse fish species available from commercially fished waterbodies in the District have a very limited market. Sport species provide the greatest profit margin for commercial fishermen, but they are also demanded by anglers. Harvest on the North Arm of Rainy Lake currently exceed the sustainable yield of that basin. However, the potential harvest of spring sucker runs has yet to be realized in the District.

The entire District is under licence for the harvest of bait fish. The 40 licenced operators commonly harvest their areas on a rotation basis. In 1981, bait fishermen reported a total harvest of 203,000 dozen and total sales of $224,000.

4. FORESTRY

a. Objectives

- to provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by the forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management practices;
- to ensure that a continuous supply of wood is

available to meet the Ministry of Natural Resources' year 2000 target of wood volume required by the forest industry;

- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resource (wood volume and land area) as is commercially possible;
- to aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs as stated in *"Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development"*.

b. Target

The target assigned to Fort Frances District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is 380,000 net merchantable cubic metres (NMm^3) of conifer and 50,000 NMm^3 of hardwood annually by the year 2000.

The calculated total annual available conifer wood supply is 376,000 NMm^3 by the year 2000. These annual available wood supply figures have taken into account losses due to fire, roads and utility corridors, inoperable areas, patented lands, etc.

It should be noted that the annual available wood supply represents the 1982 volume available from the production forest land base while the assigned target from the *Strategic Land Use Plan* is an expression of the minimum conifer wood requirements of industry by the year 2000.

The net level of target achievement which will occur on available lands is shown in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2 DISTRICT FORESTRY TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2000 (CONIFER ONLY) (000's NMm^3/YR.)

Target Assigned In N.W. S.L.U.P.	Annual Available Wood Supply	Volume Reduction for Other Uses	Net Minimum Available Wood Supply (Revised Target)	Percent of Initial Target	Potential Available Wood Supply (conifer)	Percent of Initial Target
380.0	376.0	25.0	351.0	92.5%	382.0	100.7%

From the above table it is apparent that 92.5 percent of the timber target assigned through *Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan* will be achieved, provided management practices do not change. A key to ensuring adequate future wood supplies lies with the forest industry and its responsibility for better wood utilization. Also, of importance are reductions in fire losses, improved allocation of available timber and productivity increases. The last two columns in Table 2 indicate that should fire losses within the District be reduced by half, and forest productivity increase by 3.4 percent, the level of target achievement will be raised to 100.7 percent. Further timber may become available over the long term as appropriate methods of harvest are developed for modified management areas adjacent to lake trout lakes.

It is important to note that the forestry target for the Northwestern Planning Region was distributed amongst districts on the basis of their anticipated annual available wood supply. Deficits with respect to industry requirements occurring in one district are offset by surpluses in other districts within the Planning Region.

c. Strategy

In order to achieve the forestry objectives and forestry targets for Fort Frances District, the following strategy will apply:

- the presently available forest land base will be increased by reducing the area currently designated as non-operable through technological improvement in harvesting and regeneration, and through establishing modified management areas;
- the fullest forest regeneration progam will be pursued on cutover and untreated lands as is technologically and economically possible in order to perpetuate the continuous supply of forest products;
- techniques of increased forest yield through tree improvement and through pre-harvest treatments such as cleaning, thinning and fertilization will be employed;
- forest management on private land will be encouraged by providing advice and/or forestry assistance;
- the increased industrial utilization of hardwoods and other under-utilized tree species as well as more complete utilization of preferred species, including the salvage of damaged wood will be encouraged;
- fire, insect and disease management efforts will be increased in order to reduce losses of wood;
- forest management and operating plans will

be prepared and implemented to ensure a commitment to provide for a strong system of forest management within a multiple use framework;

- the Crown production forest land base of 490,000 hectares will be managed on a sustained yield basis in accordance with provincial forest management policies and guidelines to provide the required wood volumes for the established forest industry;
- access to the entire production forest area will continue to be developed to facilitate proper forest management and silvicultural operation;
- due to their greater accessibility and proximity to the Fort Frances mill, harvested lands in Areas 4, 10, 12, 14, 18 and 24 will have a higher regeneration priority than those elsewhere in the District; and,
- in areas of substantial tourist and recreation activity efforts will be made to schedule harvest operations during periods of least tourist and recreational activity. Specific guidelines for modified harvest techniques will be outlined in forest management, operating and annual plans.

d. Discussion

Fort Frances District is divided into three Crown management units and two Company management units. The Crown management units are the Rainy River and Rainy Lake units which are located entirely within Fort Frances District, and a portion of the Flanders Crown management unit, the majority of which falls within Atikokan District. The two company units managed by Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. are the Manitou Concession which is partly in Dryden District and the Seine Concession which is partly in Atikokan District.

Harvesting operations on the Rainy River Crown unit have been concentrated mainly in Rowe, Menary and Mathien Townships and will continue in these areas. In the Rainy Lake Crown unit, harvesting has been concentrated along the Glenorchy and Turtle Road systems, the Wasaw-Boffin Lakes area, and Senn Township. Future harvesting will be conducted along the Turtle and Glenorchy Road systems. Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. harvesting operations in Fort Frances District have been mainly in Croome and Menary Townships (Camp 404 area) and along the Weller-Penassi-Vista-Manitou Road systems (Camp 405 area), all in the Manitou Concession. Future harvesting is planned for these same general locations along with the Tesup Lake area (north of Turtle Road) and the Eltrut Lake area (north of Glenorchy Road), in the Seine Concession.

The Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. groundwood mill and kraft mill in Fort Frances obtain the bulk of their wood supply from the Manitou and Seine Concessions and from the Rainy Lake and Flanders Crown Management units from which Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. has the first right to purchase pine, spruce and balsam. In addition, pulpwood is obtained from logging operators in the Rainy River Crown Management Unit, Crown lands in Atikokan and Kenora Districts, private lands, and from sources outside Ontario. Wood chips produced as a by-product of sawmilling are also purchased from sawmills in Fort Frances, Atikokan and Kenora Districts.

Although the bulk of timber harvested in Fort Frances District finds its ways to Boise Cascade Ltd. pulpmills, there are about 35 sawmills which operate in the District. Most of these are very small and obtain their sawlogs from private lands, but some of the mills are dependent on a wood supply from Crown lands.

The current commitment to industry from Crown land in the District is 873,000 NMm^3 comprised of 506,500 NMm^3 conifer and 366,500 NMm^3 hardwood. In recent years the average annual harvest from these lands has been 509,500 NMm^3 comprised of 472,000 NMm^3 conifer and 37,000 NMm^3 hardwood.

Considerable additional demand for conifer pulpwood and sawlog material exists within the District. At least two known applicants for licenced areas, and about one hundred applicants for annual District Cutting Licences cannot be provided with the fibre they request. By comparison, hardwood utilization in the District has generally run in the vicinity of 10 percent to 20 percent of the productive capacity of the resource base.

Forest fires result in a loss of wood fibre to the forest industry. Although the area burned varies from year to year, the average for Fort Frances District is 690 hectares. This translates into an annual loss of 37,000 NMm^3 conifer and 15,000 NMm^3 hardwood for a total of 52,000 NMm^3 of wood fibre.

The tourist industry has a significant impact on the forest industry. Protection of tourist industry interests from the potentially adverse impacts of timber extraction and its attendant road access involves significant costs to timber interests. These include increased road construction and/or road maintenance costs, higher costs for the harvest and hauling of timber, and the actual loss of standing crops due to the prohibitive costs of some modified harvesting techniques or due to outright exclusion of harvesting.

Because hardwood species are being harvested at a rate well below their productive capacity, they represent a loss of potentially available fibre.

In addition, failure to harvest hardwood in association with the conifer inhibits efforts to regenerate harvested areas.

Steps will be taken through the management planning process to bring current volume requirements to industry in line with the available wood supply as current approved forest management plans expire, and are replaced by new plans with revised annual allowable cuts for each forest management unit. These recalculated annual allowable cuts will provide a much more accurate indication of the Ministry's capability and intention to meet industry requirements.

5. MINING

The overall intent of the mineral management policy is to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by mineral resources industries through orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practices.

a. Metallic & Non-Metallic Minerals

(i) Objective To encourage exploration for, and development of, mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Since the nature of mineral discovery is unpredictable and the demand for minerals is dictated by fluctuations in international trade, and by the private sector, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that lands with high and moderate mineral potential remain open for mineral exploration wherever possible, and that withdrawal from staking be kept to a minimum;
- reopening selected islands of Rainy Lake which have high or moderate mineral potential to extraction or exploration activity where the benefits of such activities would not be outweighed by adverse impact on other users of the islands which are to be made available. The specific islands or parts of islands which are to be opened, and the conditions under which these activities may be conducted, will be specified in the Rainy Lake Management Plan;
- implementing Ministry assistance and incentive programs to facilitate mineral exploration and development;
- expanding the geological data base through field surveys, and by the collection, storage and dissemination of up-to-date information pertinent to the search for, and development of, minerals;
- encouraging the extraction and processing of minerals to meet the target of 2,000 to 3,000 new jobs as stated in *"Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy For Development"*;
- encouraging the processing of ore in Canada, and when economically feasible, in Northwestern Ontario;
- constructing resource access roads with due regard to mineral potential and, wherever possible, providing access to high potential areas; and,
- encouraging municipalities and other government agencies, through the plan input and plan review process, to word the general and specific provisions of zoning by-laws and official plans so as not to unnecessarily inhibit mining or mineral exploration.

(iv) Discussion Historically, the mining of gold and copper has occured in Fort Frances District. Active mining of these minerals has not taken place since the 1940's. There is no active mining of metallic minerals in the District at present.

The demand for metallic minerals is almost entirely dependent upon national and international market conditions, and is highly unpredictable. This demand, in turn, influences the level of exploration activity. However, even in periods of low metal demand, exploration will continue to provide some economic benefits to the planning area.

There are a number of problems facing the mining industry today that make achievement of the broad objective stated above very difficult. One of the most important issues related to mineral resources development in the Province today is the lack of discovery of new deposits to replace those currently being mined out. While the level of exploration is largely beyond the control of the Ministry, there are some ways in which exploration can be encouraged and assisted. This is largely accomplished by developing and expanding the geoscience data base required to carry out efficient and effective exploration.

Also a very important issue today is the question of land withdrawals which tend to reduce the land base available for exploration. Any reductions in the land base can have a significant effect upon meeting the Provincial objectives.

In some instances, certain forms of surface development come into conflict with mineral resources, and vice versa. If extensive surface development takes place above or adjacent to known mineral deposits or areas of high mineral potential, this may have the effect of preventing

later extraction of the minerals. Likewise, earlier mining activity, either open pit or underground, may create problems for, or actually prevent, surface development.

An important factor in mineral exploration is the availability of road access to areas of high mineral potential. Without reasonable road access, exploration costs can be excessive and may prevent exploration, even in high potential areas.

Metallic mineral potential ranges from high to low in the District. Highest potential exists in the volcanic-sedimentary greenstone belts. Elsewhere, mineral potential is lower or unknown, owing to a scarcity of data. Even areas of lower potential may host future mineral deposits—notably such space age metals at tantalum or lithium.

Copper, zinc, gold, iron and nickel mineralization occurs within a favourable greenstone belt which strikes easterly from Sandpoint Island to Bennett Township. Active exploration is underway, particularly in Watten, Halkirk and Farrington Townships, as well as the Mine Centre area. Within this belt, potential ore bodies have been identified at Grassy Portage Bay (copper), Seine Bay (iron) and several properties in the Mine Centre area.

Other greenstone belts with high mineral potential for gold and base metals include the Off-Burditt Lake area, the Pipestone-Straw Lake area, the Lower Manitou Lake area and the Barwick area. Approximately 54,000,000 tonnes of magnetite iron ore have been identified in sediments north-east of Emo. Intrusive bodies with high potential for copper-nickel mineralization have been identified near Emo and Entwine Lake. Also, minor uranium mineralization is found in pegmatites in the Mainville Lake area.

Potential exists for the recovery of gold from tailings associated with previously worked gold mines in the District.

In summary, significant potential exists for securing benefits from the extraction of metallic minerals although the actual extent of those benefits cannot be predicted accurately.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective The objective for mineral aggregate production is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target A target has not been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and demand projection for the District is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy To ensure that an adequate future supply of mineral aggregate is available in Fort Frances District, at a reasonable cost, the following strategy shall be employed:

- an inventory of the mineral aggregate resources of the District shall be undertaken on a priority basis with the purpose of identifying reserves which will be critical to satisfying the demand for aggregate in the District to the year 2000. Emphasis in the inventory will be placed on:
  - the assessment of known reserves and operating pits;
  - areas in the vicinity of the Town of Fort Frances; and
  - areas adjacent to major highways.
- in conjunction with the aggregate inventory, a demand analysis shall be conducted to establish the dimension and origin of demands which will be exerted on aggregate reserves in Fort Frances by the year 2000;
- during the interim management period preceding the completion of the aggregate inventory and demand analysis, uses of Crown land that would preclude the extraction of known commercial aggregate reserves within forty kilometres of the Town of Fort Frances, or within two kilometres of a provincial highway or primary forest access road will be prohibited except on shoreline sites;
- through the plan input and plan review process, municipalities and other government agencies shall be encouraged to safeguard the future availability of aggregate resources by:
  - identifying in official plans aggregate reserves which are critical to satisfying future demands, and
  - avoiding land uses which would preclude or inhibit the expansion and/or utilization of existing pits and future extraction areas.
- due to time and cost constraints, local municipalities are encouraged to adopt special approval procedures to ensure that wayside pits and quarries may be established without the need for amendments to official plans or zoning by-laws; and,
- gravel extraction areas on Crown land will be rehabilitated so as to return the land to its former use, or to a subsequent use compatible with adjacent land uses. Private land owners will likewise be encouraged to rehabilitate gravel extraction areas.

(iv) Discussion Historically, the extraction of mineral aggregate has been concentrated near communities and along transportation corridors. Total documented consumption of aggregate in recent years has been estimated at 160,000 cubic metres per year.

Resident aggregate demand is expected to grow at a marginally greater rate than the population. Due to lack of tariffs and regulations regarding the transportation of aggregate across the international border, the possibility exists that Minnesota-based demand could be exerted on Fort Frances reserves as the readily-accessible reserves in Minnesota become exhausted.

Sand and gravel is a high volume low cost material that cannot be economically transported over long distance. To satisfy demand, supply sources must be available close to where the material is actually used. Thus it is especially important that deposits near communities, transportation corridors, and other areas of development be kept available for future utilization. At the same time, these same deposits generally make excellent construction sites, thus often resulting in conflict. It is important that these deposits be identified and that their value for aggregate production be taken into account in land use and official plans, as well as all development proposals.

One of the difficulties associated with ensuring future supplies of aggregate, is that there is no way to guarantee the continued use or level of production of existing pits and quarries.

In identifying and protecting sufficient aggregate to meet future demands, the Ministry of Natural Resources is merely attempting to keep future options open. Protected areas will not necessarily be extracted. However protection is essential for any non-renewable resource for which demand will continue but supplies will not be replenished.

The Northwestern Ontario Engineering Geology And Terrain Study conducted in 1980 provides general information concerning the likely occurrence of mineral aggregate (sand and gravel) deposits. Areas with high aggregate potential are small and limited to the eastern reaches of the District. The southwestern agricultural plain has a largely unpredictable potential while the balance of the District is predominantly of low potential. Inventory work during 1981 in the Townships of Alberton and LaVallee failed to identify any significant reserves. Further inventory work is required in the near future if critical aggregate deposits are to be identified and protected. In keeping with the high costs of transporting aggregate, inventory efforts should be concentrated on transportation corridors, known reserves and areas most accessible to centres of demand.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Strategy In order to safeguard the future potential of peat resources in the District, the following strategy will apply:

- to the degree possible, peat resources shall be safeguarded to retain future development options. Developments, dispositions or uses which would impede or prevent the extraction or management of peat resources will be discouraged;
- wherever the opportunity exists, peatlands will be assigned to provisional uses consistent with the conservation of peat resources and the availability of peat for future extraction as it is required;
- the Ministry of Natural Resources shall conduct some reconnaissance level survey work to estimate the quantity, quality and location of peat resources in the District. Private enterprise is encouraged to supplement this with more detailed inventories to establish the ability of individual deposits to support commercial operations;
- peat exploration will be considered throughout the District except in existing or recommended provincial parks; and,
- operating guidelines for the protection of residential, tourist and recreational values will be reflected in licences and permits.

(iv) Discussion Horticultural peat has been produced in the Barwick area since 1978 at an average rate of 258,000 kilograms per year. At present the entire demand for horticultural peat is being satisfied. Horticultural peat from the District could capture a greater share of the market depending on local economics and the availability of transportation. Recent interest in fuel peat has resulted in applications from the private sector to carry out exploration programs, scheduled to be initiated in the near future.

Although it does not appear to be economically feasible to utilize peat as an energy source at the present time, current trends in the energy field suggest that it may become a viable alternative in the forseeable future. The development of large mega-scale electrical generating plants in the Province are probably still a decade or more away. However, smaller, community-scale heating and electrical generating systems or sod peat extraction for home heating have potential in the nearer future.

There are a number of other uses for peat (e.g. industrial chemical uses) which will no doubt increase demand for the resource in the future.

Access is a major factor in assessing future demand, especially in the case of smaller-scale projects. Thus, demand in the near term will largely be confined to readily accessible deposits.

Peat is a relatively "new" resource, and its potential value has only recently been recognized. Little is known of the peatlands of the planning area, and detailed surveys and inventories are required. Likewise, extensive research into the uses and applications of peat is required to develop markets and increase demand.

Because peat extraction would occur over extensive areas, it has the potential to involve considerable conflict with other land uses. Peatlands of varying sizes occur throughout the District, but are most extensive in the southwest. Peatland areas occupy up to sixty square kilometres with estimated depth of up to eight and one-half metres. Elsewhere in the District, substantial numbers of peat bogs occur but their size has been limited by the more pronounced vertical relief of the landscape.

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal and Objective

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-Province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

b. Targets

Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met. These targets, when translated into what is required in the Fort Frances District are:

(i) Earth & Life Science To achieve the earth and life science targets it has been determined that ecological representation of 27 landscape units is required in the Northwestern Region. Partial representation of one of these units (The Rainy River Clay Plain) is necessary in Fort Frances District.

(ii) Historical Resources The target is to protect a system of provincially representative landscape related pre-historical and historical resources through representation of each distinctive theme segment of the Northwestern Region's human history. Historical comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northwestern Region are not complete. So no targets have been developed for Fort Frances District.

(iii) Recreation and Tourism Day use recreation targets identified for Fort Frances District are:

resident day use	7,000 opportunities
tourism destination day use	7,000 opportunities
tourism short term day use	3,000 opportunities
Total day use opportunities	17,000 opportunities

Car camping recreation targets identified for the Fort Frances District are:

resident car camping	3,000 opportunities
tourism short term car camping	11,000 opportunities
tourism destination car camping	18,000 opportunities
Total car camping opportunities	32,000 opportunities

The back country recreation targets for the Northwestern Region are:

wilderness	489,300 opportunities
non-wilderness	49,800 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned to the District but recommended parks within Fort Frances District will contribute to the achievement of the Regional target.

(iv) Heritage Appreciation The target is to provide adequate opportunities for the exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage in the provincial parks located within the District.

c. Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage; and,
- monitoring the capacity in the District

provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness back-country travel;

- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system;
- reviewing within the context of the District Land Use Planning Program park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate should be
  - recommended for park status,
  - dropped from further consideration for park status, or
  - identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[1];
- an inventory of potential day-use recreation parks within 45 minutes drive of the Town of Fort Frances will be maintained. Should a suitable site become available, the Ministry of Natural Resources will consider developing the site as demand warrants and funding permits. Private enterprise and other government agencies will be encouraged to meet the projected unsatisfied demand for day use opportunities at a location within reasonable proximity to the Town of Fort Frances.

d. Discussion

The two existing parks in the District, Caliper Lake (Recreation Class) and Lake of the Woods (Natural Environment Class) will continue in operation. Together these two parks offer some 19,000 day-use recreation opportunities and some 43,000 car-camping opportunities. They do not offer any significant amount of either wilderness or non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities

In addition to the two existing parks, Table 3 identifies the candidate park recommendations.

TABLE 3 CANDIDATE PARK RECOMMENDATIONS

Candidate	Area (Hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Turtle River	8900	Waterway	10,000 non-wilderness back country opportunities. Also, representation of earth and life science features of Eagle-Finlayson Moraine.	Recommended for park status.
Sandpoint Island	888	Natural Environment	representation of cedar swamp, tombola beaches and bedrock features of landscape until no. 28 (Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex).	Recommended for park status when warranted by demand.
Sable Islands	1800	Nature Reserve	representation of barrier bar, sand dune complex, and marsh area within landscape unit no. 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain).	Recommended for park status.
Blue Township	1600	Nature Reserve	partial earth and life science representation for landscape unit no. 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain).	Recommended for park status.
Nelles Township	800	Nature Reserve	partial earth and life science representation for landscape unit no. 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain).	Recommended for park status.
Gameland	2200	Nature Reserve	partial earth and life science representation for landscape unit no. 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain).	Recommended for park status.
Manomin	800		representation of Lake of the Woods—Rainy Lake Moraine.	Recommended as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.
Carpenter Township	1		representation of old red till of Port Huron Stadial.	Recommended as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage, appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become Nature Reserves under the Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

Ecological representation of the Rainy River Clay Plain landscape unit will be partially achieved through representation opportunities available on Sandpoint Island, and by means of the four Nature Reserve candidates recommended for park status. The Blue Township, Gameland and Nelles Township peatlands are representative of the swamp, bog and fen types which characterize the Rainy River Clay Plain. The Sable Island candidate provides a marsh area representative of the landscape unit as well as a significant barrier bar and dune complex. Features represented on Sandpoint Island include tombola beaches, cedar swamps and bedrock features.

In addition, two ANSI's (Areas of Scientific and Natural Interest) have been identified in the *Land Use Guidelines:* the Manomin and Carpenter Township Nature Reserve candidates. The Manomin candidate covers a portion of the Rainy River—Lake of the Woods Moraine; the oldest known halt position in Northern Ontario of Wisconsin glaciation. The Carpenter Township candidate includes old red till of the Port Huron Stadial.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest may vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, it will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur, provide for the protection of identified values.

On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the Ministry to acquire this land.

Of the nine provincial park candidates which were considered in the development of the *District Land Use Guidelines,* only the Manitou Mounds is recommended for deletion. Manitou Mounds is presently a candidate for national park status, and negotiations are underway to acquire the remaining private holdings within the candidate area. Should federal efforts to establish the area as a national park fail, Manitou Mounds would be afforded renewed consideration as a provincial park candidate.

7. TOURISM

a. Objective

The objective for tourism is to provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land and water a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of lands for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

c. Strategy

The tourism objective and target for Fort Frances District will be accomplished by:

- identifying in the *District Land Use Guidelines* those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourism facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning natural resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- ensuring that camping and recreational facilities provided on Crown lands will be located away from areas where significant conflict with commercial tourism facilities may occur;
- protecting the environment for tourism activities by applying such development criteria as are included in the road access strategy;
- encouraging tourism within the limits of resource capabilities;
- working closely with the local tourism industry to implement the guidelines of the road access strategy which have been established in order to ensure that their interests are considered when road access is planned in the vicinity of tourism lakes;
- identifying modified management areas for key tourism lakes. MMA's will be instituted according to existing guidelines and management prescriptions will be developed in consultation with the affected tourist industry. Generally, forest lakeshore MMA's will be managed for a variety of benefits including timber harvesting. However, consideration for the conservation of the lake's fishery as well as maintenance of the aesthetic appearance of the lake for tourism will occur;

- attempting to maintain at current levels or enhance the fish and wildlife resources in areas of existing tourist establishments; and,
- encouraging tourism establishments to offer experiences other than hunting and sport fishing where these resources are under stress.

d. Discussion

The bulk of commercial enterprises which offer tourist accommodation in Fort Frances District are fishing and hunting lodges, including seventy-six base camps and ninety-five outpost camps. A further eighteen commercial establishments provide a total of 327 campsites and/or trailer sites. Other tourist operations based within the District include two houseboat rental businesses and four charter airways. Tourist outfitters maintain an undetermined number of commercial boat caches on remote lakes.

Between 30 percent and 50 percent of the sport fish capability in the District is currently allocated to commercial main base or outpost camps. A further undetermined component of the sport fish capability is absorbed by Ontario residents and non-residents not based at a tourist camp. Mail survey questionnaires returned in 1980 suggest that about 10 percent of the moose harvest was conducted from tourist camps, while about 18 percent of the total deer harvest was attributed to non-residents in general. In the case of deer, about 6 percent of the hunt was based from tourist camps. In Wildlife Management Unit 9 non-residents comprise about 11 percent of all hunters, while in Unit 10 it was about 2 percent. A significant unsatisfied demand exists for additional outpost camps and mainbase lodge operations.

Problems associated with tourist operations and their interactions with other resource user groups are numerous. Areas which support heavy concentrations of tourist establishments/activities (such as Burditt Lake) often do not possess the capability to adequately satisfy all the demands imposed on the resource base. Overall, little residual sport fishing capability exists to support additional tourist establishments. Tourist operations which have traditionally attracted a clientele based on remoteness are now having that isolation partially or completely removed through the construction of forest access roads and the resultant timber extraction. Finally, tourist interests resent the considerable toll that some non-residents take from the natural resources of the District without generating appreciable benefits for the tourist economy.

The results of the 1980 Federal-Provincial Angling Survey indicated that the demand for sport fish in Fort Frances District amounts to about 444,000 angler-days. At an angling satisfaction level of two kilograms per angler-day, this demand already exceeds the Districts' sustainable yield of sport fish (403,000 kilograms per year). By the year 2000, sport fish demand is projected to grow by an additional 99,000 angler-days, or 22 percent. By comparison, the northern Districts of Sioux Lookout and Red Lake, with their extensive roadless areas, possess considerable surplus capability beyond that required to meet demand in the year 2000.

Waterbodies which are of particular significance to the tourism industry are designated as tourism lakes. (See Appendix B.) In the vicinity of a tourism lake modified management areas (MMA's) will be managed, and road access policies will be applied so as to protect tourism interests in the vicinity.

The potential for tourist expansion based on fisheries relates largely to the further channelling of non-residents through tourist camps. About half of the present angling demand consists of non-residents who are not based in tourist camps. A small potential appears to exist for new tourist camps.

8. WILDLIFE

a. General

To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of wildlife resources in Ontario.

(i) Strategy

- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians;
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.

The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional conferences;

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species, (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and their habitats;

- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife; and
- maintaining the existing overall quantity and quality of wildlife habitat.

(ii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and respective success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the Province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To protect and enhance the moose resource and to provide opportunities for recreation from moose for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) Target The target is to produce a moose population of 3000 animals and to sustain an annual harvest of 500 moose.

The assigned target for moose was based on average moose population densities prior to the decline, and current densities in specific areas within the Region which have little hunting pressure. With proper harvest, predator control and suitable habitat, it is estimated that moose populations could be maintained at a density of .39 moose/km^2 (1 moose/square mile). This value represents target densities in the prime portion of the moose range, with lower values in more northerly and southerly units.

The potential harvest of moose was determined by computer modelling and is estimated to approach 18 percent of the population providing that the Provincial Moose Management Policy is implemented in its entirety.

(iii) Strategy

- co-ordinating moose habitat management with forest management practices, and the planning of other land and water uses, in order to maintain and where necessary, rehabilitate moose resources;
- input into forest management practices such that, in Wildlife Management Units where moose is the predominant big game species, habitat will be produced which is consistent with the *"Standards and Guidelines for Moose Habitat Management"*;[1]
- implementing selective predator control in areas where predation is responsible for significantly depressing moose numbers, through trapping or more direct measures;
- giving special protection to vital habitats such as aquatic feeding areas, mineral licks and winter concentration areas;
- improving enforcement efficiency and efforts; and,
- production and implementation of a District moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion Over the past decade and a half there has been a significant decline in the moose population within the District. Over-exploitation appears to be the major cause and the allowable harvest has been exceeded throughout much of the District, particularly in the more accessible areas. Predation is considered to be a secondary, but contributing factor. In addition, there have been disruptions in the quality of moose habitat.

As a result, the population is depressed below the carrying capacity and currently is estimated at about 1000 moose. From this population, 110 moose were harvested by 297 hunters in the fall of 1980, with 2000 days of recreation provided. These numbers represent a substantial reduction from previous years.

There are several major problems associated with moose management. The Ministry does not presently have the ability to control and distribute the harvest of moose in proportion to population densities. This, in conjunction with expanding road networks and reduced quality of habitat, has led to overharvest.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To manage the deer population

*(1) Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources: **Standards & Guidelines For Moose Habitat Management; Unpublished Report; Toronto, 1981.***

consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well-being of the species and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The target is to produce a deer population of 32,000 animals and to sustain an annual harvest of 3400 deer per year.

For the purposes of assigning the District target for deer, it was assumed that the deer population can be restored to and maintained at a density equivalent to that of the mid 1970's.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting the maintenance and improvement of deer habitat. In areas managed for deer, input into forest management and operating plans will be such that, habitat will be produced which is consistent with the *"Standards and Guidelines for Deer Habitat Management"*;[2]
- increasing deer numbers to the capacity of available habitat;
- directing hunting pressure to those areas capable of sustaining increased demand;
- implementing selective predator control in areas where predation is responsible for significantly depressing deer numbers, through trapping, or more direct methods;
- improving where possible, enforcement efficiency and efforts;
- improving our base of knowledge, through population, habitat and harvest surveys, and computer assisted data analysis;
- providing where practical, emergency deer management practices when winter severity indices indicate the herd is threatened;
- producing a District Deer Management Plan;
- encouraging the production of deer habitat on patented lands through education and providing technical assistance; and,
- regulating the harvest of antlerless deer, consistent with the target for population and size.

(iv) Discussion Fort Frances District is located near the northern limit of the white-tailed deer range. As a result, deer population densities fluctuate significantly in response to winter severity and predation.

The present population of the District is estimated to be 17,000 deer, considerably below the estimated carrying capacity of the range given average weather conditions.

Deer hunting is a popular form of recreation and in 1980 an estimated 2600 hunters harvested 600 deer while enjoying 19,000 man days in the field. The harvest constituted about 3.5 percent of the herd at that time. Deer hunters contributed some $760,000 to the economy of the area.

Winter severity is a major problem affecting deer numbers. The effect of adverse weather is further aggravated by both poaching and predation. When herds are at low numbers, these factors reduce their ability to expand. They also reduce the opportunity available for legal hunting.

Timber harvesting practices are generally beneficial to deer when clearcut size is small, and when cuts are dispersed among mature timber stands. Certain timber harvesting practices which result in large or poorly dispersed cuts are not compatible with optimal deer habitat management.

d. Bear

(i) Objective To manage the black bear population consistent with habitat capability, land-use and well-being of the species, and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target The target is to sustain an annual harvest of 200 bears.

The assigned bear target was based on bear research conducted in northeastern Ontario, which indicates that the bear population .16 bear/km^2 in much of the Boreal Forest Region and .31 bear/km^2 in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. This would indicate a population of 2000 bears in Fort Frances District. It is assumed that hunters could harvest ten percent of the population annually without causing population decline.

(iii) Strategy

- developing appropriate management practices which sustain or increase bear populations;
- maintenance of bear habitat as a secondary benefit of input into forest management plans and practices to produce deer and moose habitat;
- promoting black bear as a desirable big game species;
- increasing research into bear population dynamics; the relationship of hunting pressure and harvest, and habitat needs;
- attempting to minimize bear nuisance

*(2) Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources: **Standards & Guidelines for Deer Habitat Management**; Unpublished Report; Toronto, 1983.*

problems, and encouraging the harvest of bear in areas where they are a high nuisance factor; and,

- by producing and implementing a District bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion Until very recently bear in Ontario have been considered more of a nuisance animal than a big game species. Because the number of bear in the District is difficult to inventory, no solid density information is available and the estimated District population of 2000 animals is based on values extrapolated from studies in other areas.

The interest in bear hunting has grown very rapidly in recent years. Harvest information based on the sale of export permits to non-residents, indicate a harvest exceeding 80 bear in Fort Frances District in 1981. This represents four percent of the estimated bear population. In addition to hunting, bear may be killed as nuisance animals at any time in the year. This may lead to over-harvesting the resource and management techniques must be implemented to control and distribute the harvest of bear.

e. Small Game And Waterfowl

(i) Objective To meet the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for waterfowl and small game and to increase the opportunities for recreational, economic and cultural benefits from waterfowl and small game resources.

(ii) Target No specific targets have been determined for waterfowl and small game, however, the existing variety and abundance of wildlife will be maintained.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining the resources base and making management recommendations consistent with the needs of the resources;
- developing improved information systems regarding population numbers;
  - small game populations will be maintained where required;
- carrying out habitat improvement programs designed to maintain and enhance small game and waterfowl populations; and,
- perpetuating a variety of wildlife and wildlife habitat types by maintaining an interspersion of vegetation types and age classes of forest through the forest management process.

(iv) Discussion Ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, sharptail grouse, and varying (snowshoe) hares are the most abundant small game species in the District. In 1979, they provided an estimated 21,000 recreational opportunities for some 1700 resident and 500 non-resident hunters. The 35,000 small game animals harvested provide a supplementary source of food for many local people.

Small game populations exhibit regular fluctuations in density, commonly following a ten year cycle. Most data show that hunting is seldom a major factor limiting small game numbers and consequently little effort has been made to identify absolute population and harvest levels in the Region. However, hunting pressure tends to be concentrated along the road system and this factor inhibits greater utilization of these resources in less accessible areas.

The main waterfowl species which summer in Fort Frances District are mallard, wood, goldeneye and merganser ducks. The marshes and other wetlands support local populations of ducks but in general, breeding populations are stable and low in this area because of marginal habitat for duck production. The majority of the waterfowl hunting is directed toward those duck migrating through the District.

Waterfowl are managed on the basis of flyway population and continental conditions. It is not feasible to exclusively manage the waterfowl populations within a District.

f. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objectives

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and,
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity,
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both nongame and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species, and,
  - populations of significant wildlife species

(both game and nongame);
- to work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both nongame and game);
- to increase nongovernment participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both nongame and game), and nonconsumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

(iii) Discussion Golden and bald eagles, white pelicans, peregrine falcons, piping plovers, and the eastern cougar are species legally protected by the *Endangered Species Act* because they have suffered declines over much of North America or specifically in Ontario. It is estimated that 200 pairs of bald eagles breed in this District (although an intensive inventory has not been completed). No estimates are available for other species.

A very important portion of the adult bird's life centres around the nesting territory. Consequently these species need protection of nesting habitat and freedom from disturbance during the breeding period.

Many species of non-game animals inhabit this District. Since most of those species are protected by law *(Migratory Bird Convention Act, Game and Fish Act)* or have little economic value, they are not exploited and therefore, require little direct management effort. Ospreys and great blue herons are two species, not protected as endangered species, which are sensitive to certain types of disturbance and do require specific management. Fort Frances District has a small number of breeding pairs of osprey, and a considerable number of heron colonies.

9. WILD RICE

a. Objectives

The broad objective is to provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people. The specific objectives are:
- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvest rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional uses;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

b. Target

The wild rice target assigned to Fort Frances District through the *Strategic Land Use Plan* is 160,000 kilograms per year.

The total area and average yield of wild rice in the District is 1348 hectares and 40.0 kilograms per hectare respectively. The wild rice target of 160,000 kilograms per year was calculated on the assumption that the total harvest will increase by about 200 percent in the next 20 years due to the following factors:
- the wild rice area will increase as a result of additional planting of wild rice; and,
- the yield per unit area will increase through increasing use of mechanical harvesters, water level control and improved methods of cultivation.

The above target of 160,000 kilograms per year can be achieved from the existing stands of wild rice with a District average harvest (over a five year period) of about ten percent of the total available rice. Any increase in wild rice areas as a result of additional planting of wild rice would allow a reduction in the percent harvest required to meet this target.

Based on the average harvesting efficiency of mechanical harvesters (10-15 percent of the total available crop), possibilities for planting new waterbodies and developing wild rice paddies, and in view of the possible improvement in methods of cultivation during the next 20 years, the wild rice target reflects a realistic assessment of the potential harvest in Fort Frances District.

c. Strategy
- Crown lands will be allocated for wild rice production in order that:
  - the commonly harvested areas of the Indian people are reserved for them;
  - opportunities for commercial use of the wild rice crop are optimized;
  - personal use and recreational needs of residents are met; and,
  - research requirements are met.
- the establishment of wild rice, including the planting of wild rice in natural lakes as well as the development of wild rice paddies, will be

encouraged in areas of the District where conditions are suitable and where it can be done with minimum conflict with other uses of lands and waterways;

- wild rice habitat will be protected in order to sustain future production;
- further research and educational programs will be supported and technical advice will be provided for the benefit of the wild rice industry in Ontario;
- the use of improved methods of cultivation and harvesting, including the use of mechanical harvesters, water level control, and other improved methods of cultivation, will be encouraged in order to increase the yield per unit area, while at the same time respecting the cultural significance to native people of traditional wild rice harvesting methods; and,
- the processing of "green rice" within Canada will be encouraged.

d. Discussion

Wild rice is an important renewable resource which grows in the shallow portions (water depth of less than 1.2 meters) of freshwater lakes and slow moving rivers. In addition to its commercial value, the harvest of wild rice has been an important part of the cultural and social activity of Indian people in the District.

The major wild rice areas in the district are located in bays and inlets of Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. Total available crop of wild rice varies widely from year to year, depending upon the fluctuations of water level and weather conditions.

The harvesting of wild rice is mostly carried out by Indian bands with the harvest methods including mechanical as well as canoe and flail. Although the use of mechanical harvesters is slowly increasing, canoe and flail (traditional) is still the most common method of harvest. The average harvest over the last five years (1976-80) has been about 54,000 kilograms/year. The harvest value to the pickers over the same period has varied from $90,000 (1980) to $124,000 (1977).

Wild rice is a high value crop and the product is a specialty item for which premium prices are paid. With the expanding popularity of wild rice, competition between buyers has increased and all available harvest is purchased.

The question of Indian rights to harvest wild rice and wild rice development policy are being addressed by a Tripartite group consisting of the representatives from the Federal government, Provincial government and Indian people. The results of these discussions may bring about some changes to the wild rice policy.

Some Indian bands are planning to develop wild rice paddies in the District. Although paddy cultivation of wild rice has resulted in greater yields and stabilized production in Minnesota due to increased control over some environmental factors, paddy culture has yet to be successfully established in Ontario.

10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in Fort Frances District by the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. Where targets have been revised from those assigned through *Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan*, explanations for these variances appear in the preceding discussions of particular resource policies. Where targets have not been assigned for a particular program, the reasons are discussed in the pertinent portion of the Resource Policies Section.

The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within Fort Frances District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policies section.

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Targets (Year 2000)
Aggregate	n/a
Agriculture	Protect Class 1 to 4 Agricultural Lands
Commercial Fishing	270,000 kilograms per year
Cottaging	200 cottage lots
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer)	351,000 net merchantable cubic metres per year (N.M.m^3)
(hardwood)	50,000 N.M.m^3 per year
Hunting (moose)	500 moose per year
(deer)	3400 deer per year
(bear)	200 bear per year
Mining	While no targets have been assigned, virtually 100 percent of Crown lands will be available for mineral exploration and extraction.
Provincial Parks (day-use)	17,000 opportunities
(car-camping)	33,000 opportunities
(back-country)	10,000 non-wilderness back-country opportunities
(earth and life science representation)	partial representation of Rainy River Clay Plain landscape unit
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	330,000 kilograms per year
Tourism	Potential for additional tourist camps based on natural resources consumption will be identified in local area management plans.
Trapping	5000 beaver per year (indicator species only)
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice Harvesting	160,000 kilograms per year

D: land use areas—guidelines

The District has been divided into 21 separate areas. Each area is set apart for compatible activities. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (eg.—timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The Area Activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area.

The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, eg. tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is adequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

At the present time, land claim negotiations between the Onegaming and Big Grassy Indian Bands, and the Federal and Provincial Governments are taking place. The results of these negotiations could affect the future use of land adjacent to Lake of the Woods from Lake of the Woods Park to the Big Grassy Indian Reserve as well as in the Windy Point area.

FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

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Kilometres 10 0 10 20

N

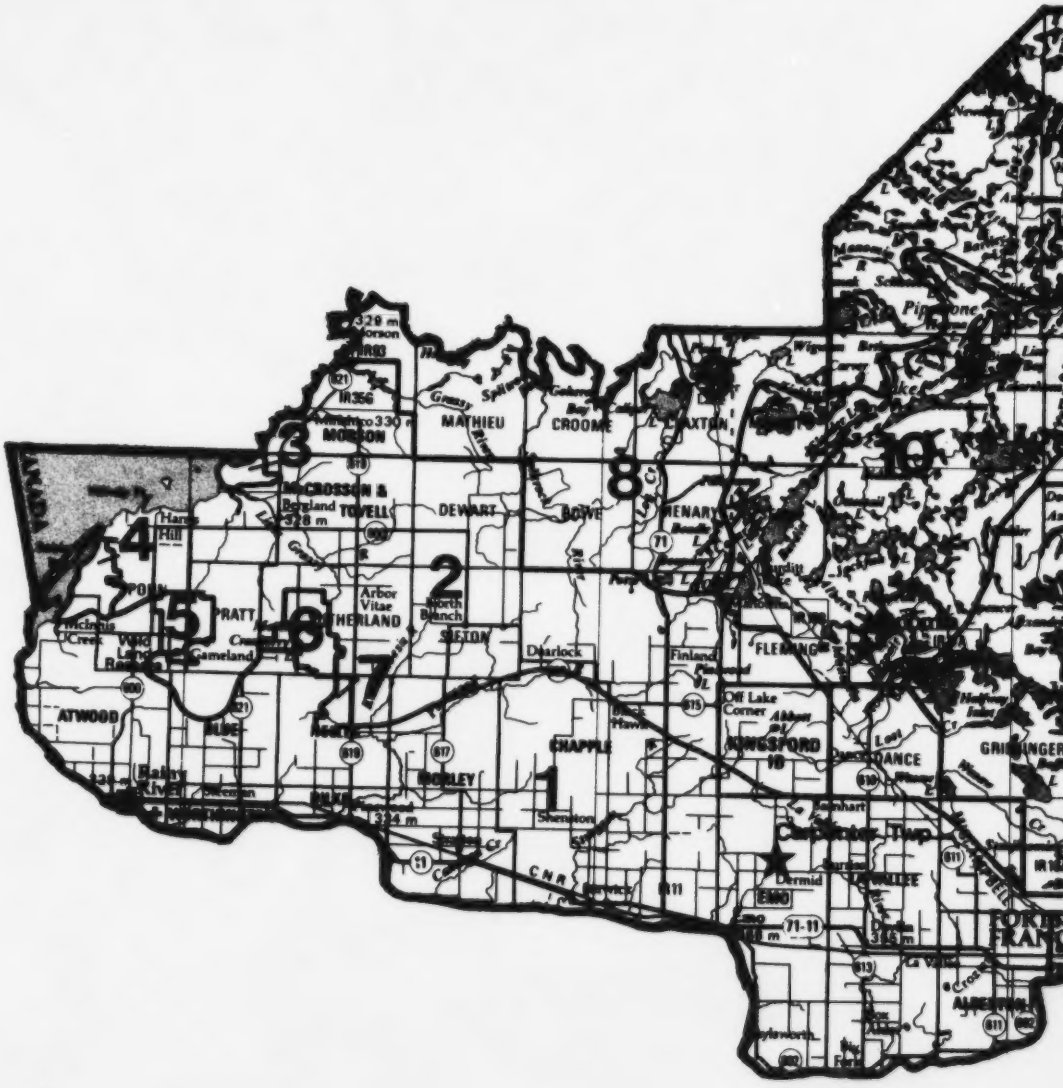
LEGEND

Area Boundary

6 Area Reference Number

★ Area of Natural and Scie

Map 2



tific Interest (A.N.S.I)

For larger scale map see back pocket

1. AGRICULTURAL HEARTLAND

a. Area Description

Area 1 is located generally west of the Town of Fort Frances and within 25 kilometres of the Rainy River. It includes the Towns of Emo and Rainy River as well as the Manitou Rapids Indian Reserve. The primary land use at present is agriculture. Virtually all of the high capability agricultural lands within this well accessed area are patented. Other existing uses outside urban areas include forestry, trapping and hunting. Area 1 presently produces about a quarter of the deer harvested annually within the District. The area also comprises part of the Rainy River Crown (forest) Management Unit. Timber harvesting is conducted on small, scattered parcels throughout the area.

Crown lands have a largely undetermined peat potential, as well as wildlife and timber values. The area is predominantly of moderate potential for metallic minerals and significant aggregate deposits may exist.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 1 include the impacts of wetland drainage for agriculture, the need to facilitate wildlife management on patented lands, the shortage of readily accessible timber suitable for farm purposes, the potential of peat resources, the identification and protection of critical aggregate reserves, and the need to reflect Ministry concerns in municipal land use planning documents.

b. Land Use Intent

Area 1 will be devoted primarily to resource production. Agriculture will continue to be the primary use. Owners of patented lands will be encouraged to manage their properties for wildlife production. Crown lands will be primarily managed for deer and timber. Regeneration efforts on Crown lands will be focused on production forest lands which do not have high capability for agriculture (defined as Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the Canada Land Inventory.) Crown lands with peat potential will be managed to safeguard future development options. The Carpenter Township park candidate has been identified as an ANSI. Efforts will be made to ensure that the owners of private lands within this ANSI are aware of the significant features on their property, and the owners' co-operation will be sought in the protection of these values. The Province does not have jurisdiction over the Manitou Rapids Indian Reserve. In the Management of Area 1, due consideration will be given to the protection of the Hungry Hall Indian burial grounds.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 1—AGRICULTURAL HEARTLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction activity will be permitted provided that it is in accordance with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Existing operations will be permitted to continue as well as additional activities as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreation values will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture	x		Applicants for Crown land agricultural dispositions are encouraged to make application in Area 1. Where practical alternative lands exist, dispositions will be discouraged on lands with high timber, wildlife, mining or aggregate potential.
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands designated for cottaging development in Area 1.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational activities will continue. No public facilities or access points are proposed.
Forestry	x		Harvesting and regeneration activity are encouraged. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be established on Crown lands adjacent to Lake of the Woods and cross country ski trails. Owners of private lands will be encouraged to manage their woodlots for continuous fibre production.
Hunting	x		Owners of private lands will be encouraged to manage their properties for wildlife production with technical assistance from M.N.R.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue provided that it is in accordance with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Exploration and commercial extraction of peat may be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 1 includes no existing parks. Carpenter Township park candidate is identified as an ANSI. The owner of private lands on which Carpenter Township park candidate is located, will be made aware of the park values involved and encouraged to co-operate in the protection of these features.
Roads	x		New roads will be developed consistent with the need to access the area for resource management purposes. Road access will be managed for resource extraction, resource management and other purposes. Few roads will be constructed on Crown lands.
Rural Residential	x		Existing activity will continue. No disposition of Crown lands will be permitted for rural residential uses unless it is a permitted use in an approved official plan or approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Sports fishing activities will continue. Heavy angling pressure at the mouth of the Rainy River will be addressed in the District Fisheries Management Plan.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 1 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption.
Trapping	x		Trapping will continue on Crown lands and be encouraged on patented lands. Resident and farmer trapping will be subject to new management strategy to be prepared for non-registered traplines.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		No major licenced areas are within Area 1.
Urban Development	x		Existing activity will continue. Additional activity will be in accordance with approved Official Plan(s) and/or zoning by-laws and Crown land disposition policies.

2. AGRICULTURAL HINTERLAND

a. Area Description

Area 2 lies in an east-west belt from Wasaw Lake to the mouth of the Little Grassy River. The area is moderately developed and moderately well accessed with a system of secondary provincial highways and municipal roads. A considerable portion of the area consists of patented lands. Existing uses include commercial fishing, agriculture, forestry, hunting, trapping and aggregate extraction. A large proportion of the farmlands are unimproved.

The area comprises part of the Rainy River Crown Management Unit. Timber harvesting is conducted on small, scattered parcels throughout the area. The interspersion of wooded and cleared parcels within Area 2 make it one of the most suitable areas in the District for deer production. Area 2 is predominantly of low potential for metallic minerals and relatively unknown potential for aggregate. Peat accumulations are shallower and less extensive than those in Area 1. Area 2 includes the Big Grassy Indian Reserve.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 2 include the need to facilitate wildlife management on patented lands; the need to more effectively manage fur production from non-registered traplines; the need to identify and protect critical aggregate reserves; the need to reflect Ministry concerns in municipal land use planning documents; and non-resident use of Crown lands and waters.

b. Land Use Intent

Crown lands within Area 2 will be devoted predominantly to resource production purposes. The primary uses of Crown lands and waters will continue to be sport fishing, forestry and deer management. Owners of patented lands will be encouraged to manage their properties for wildlife production. The fisheries management plan for the District will analyze the impact that harvest pressure is having on sport fish populations in Lake of the Woods, and will specify strategies to address the issues identified. Dispositions of Crown lands for agriculture will be discouraged. In keeping with the general role of Area 2, road access will be managed primarily for resource production and resource management purposes.

The Province does not have jurisdiction over the Big Grassy Indian Reserve. Indian Reserve authorities are encouraged to use Reserve lands in a manner which is compatible with the use of adjoining Crown and private lands.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 2—AGRICULTURAL HINTERLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue as well as additional activities as dictated by demand. Extraction activities must conform with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreation values will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture	x		Applicants for Crown land agricultural dispositions will be encouraged to make application in Area 1. Should agricultural lands in Area 1 not represent a practical alternative for the applicant, disposition of lands in Area 2 which do not possess high forestry, wildlife, mining or aggregate values may be considered.
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will continue on Lake of the Woods.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands designated for development as cottage lots within Area 2.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation activities will continue. No new access points or public facilities are proposed.
Forestry	x		Present levels of harvest and regeneration activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained on Lake of the Woods. Owners of private lands will be encouraged to manage their woodlots for the production of coniferous fibre.
Hunting	x		Owners of private lands will be encouraged to manage their properties for wildlife production with technical assistance from M.N.R. Habitat management for deer will have its highest priority in Areas 2 and 16. Hunting activities will be permitted to continue under normal seasons and limits. Moose hunting will be restricted to those portions of Dewart, Tovell, Morson and Mathieu Townships which fall within Wildlife Management Unit 7.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue provided they are in accordance with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 2 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Little additional road construction will take place on Crown lands. New roads will be constructed in keeping with the need to access the area for resource management purposes.
Rural Residential		x	Existing activity will continue. Disposition of Crown lands for rural residential development will not be permitted unless approved in an official plan or approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing will continue.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 2 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be permitted on private lands under resident and farmers licenses; on Crown lands under resident and trappers licences. Trapping in Area 2 will be subject to a new management strategy to be prepared for non-registered traplines.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will continue.
Urban Development		x	No urban areas are located within Area 2.

3. LAKE OF THE WOODS PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Area 3 consists of Lake of the Woods Park, an existing natural environment park. The park comprises 1098 hectares on the east shore of Lake of the Woods south of the community of Morson. The Bigsby Island complex in Lake of the Woods has been recommended as an addition to Lake of the Woods Park through the *Kenora District Land Use Guidelines.*

b. Land Use Intent

Lake of the Woods Park provides representation of prairie vegetation, glacial Lake Agassiz shorelines, and clay deltaic deposits. Together with the Bigsby Island complex, it provides representation of landscape unit 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain). It also provides day use and car camping opportunities for residents and tourists passing through the District. As presently developed, the park provides 13,066 day-use opportunities and 22,440 car camping opportunities per year. Potential exists within the park to expand these capabilities by 2695 day-use opportunities. The park will continue to serve this role during the planning period. Facilities will be expanded within the park as demand dictates and funding permits.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 3— Lake of the Woods Provincial Park

The uses and activities within Lake of the Woods Park will be according to existing Ministry policy and approved guidelines.

4. SABLE ISLANDS

a. Area Description

Area 4 comprises approximately 1800 hectares, covering the Sable Islands in Lake of the Woods in addition to a block of the adjacent mainland. The islands are presently used as a day-use recreational area by anglers who fish the adjacent waters. Waterfowl hunters place their blinds along the island and mainland shorelines. Bait fishing is conducted in the shallow waters adjacent to the island. Limited deer hunting and resident trapping are conducted on the mainland portion of the area. Small volumes of timber are harvested from the isolated patches of productive forest within the area. Area 4 serves as a highly productive staging and breeding area for waterfowl. The area supports no permanent habitations and is presently inaccessible by road. The recommended park lies in an area of moderate mineral potential and high peat potential. Two private land holdings are located within the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The Sable Islands are recommended for park status. The proposed park would provide representation of a provincially significant barrier bar and sand dune complex, as well as a representative marsh area in Landscape Unit 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain). Boundaries of the area have been revised so as to exclude lands of significant agricultural potential where these are located adjacent to areas presently being farmed.

Given the variety of land uses that are ongoing within the area, it is further recommended that most of these uses be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that further refinement of these recommendations may be required in some instances.

The Land Use Activity section also provides guidelines for how the Ministry will attempt to influence the use of private lands located within the recommended candidate. These guidelines could be refined as more information is gathered concerning the contribution of these lands towards meeting park objectives.

Until such time as the area is established as a provincial park, it will be managed essentially as Crown lands with private land inholdings. Traditional uses of the area will be permitted to continue provided they do not jeopardize long term park objectives, or impact on known park values.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 4—SABLE ISLANDS

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Not permitted on Crown lands. Will be discouraged on private lands.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fish operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that existing hunting activities be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		It is recommended that existing activity be permitted to continue.
Urban Development		x	

5. BLUE TOWNSHIP PEATLAND

a. Area Description

Blue Township Peatland comprises a block of land approximately 1600 hectares in size which straddles the Pratt/Spohn Township line. The area presently produces commercial fur from resident trapping licences. The single small lake is intensively bait fished. The area is part of the Rainy River Crown Management Unit. Hunting for deer and small game also takes place. Somewhat more than half of the area has moderate mineral potential. Peat potential is high and aggregate potential is low.

Area 5 supports no permanent dwellings and is presently inaccessible by road. One private land holding is located in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. This will provide representation of the swamp, bog and fen communities within Landscape Unit 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain). Boundaries of the candidate area have been revised so as to exclude lands of significant agricultural potential where these are located adjacent to areas presently being farmed.

In consideration of existing land uses within the area it is further recommended that most of these uses be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that further refinement of these recommendations may be required in some instances.

The Land Use Activity section also provides guidelines for how the Ministry will attempt to influence the use of private lands located within the recommended candidate. These guidelines could be refined as more information is gathered concerning the contribution of these lands towards meeting park objectives.

Until such time as the area is established as a park, it will be managed essentially as Crown lands with private land inholdings. Traditional uses of the area will be permitted to continue provided they do not jeopardize long term park objectives, or impact on known park values to the significant detriment of their value once the park is created.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 5—BLUE TOWNSHIP PEATLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that existing hunting activities be permitted to continue.
Forestry		x	
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activities be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

6. GAMELAND

a. Area Description

Area 6 covers approximately 2200 hectares located northeast of Gameland in Sutherland and Pratt Townships. The area is comprised primarily of peatlands and includes two small lakes (Marsh and Cranberry).

Current uses include resident fur trapping, bait fishing, moderate deer and small game hunting, as well as a small amount of timber harvesting. Peat potential is high, while potential for metallic minerals is low. Aggregate potential is generally low although the strand line has moderate potential.

Area 6 encompasses five private properties, including one permanent residence. Access to the residence is gained along a bush road from the south and follows the strandline northward. The remainder of the area is inaccessible by road.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is being recommended for park status. The proposed park candidate would provide representation of the bog, swamp and fen communities within landscape unit 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain), as well as a raised strandline of glacial Lake Agassiz. Boundaries of the candidate area have been revised so as to exclude lands of significant agricultural potential where these are located adjacent to areas presently being farmed.

In consideration of existing land uses within the area, it is further recommended that most of these uses be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that further refinement of these recommendations may be required in some instances.

The Land Use Activity section also provides guidelines for how the Ministry will attempt to influence the use of private lands located within the recommended candidate. These guidelines could be refined as more information is gathered concerning the contribution of these lands towards meeting park objectives.

Until such time as the area is established as a park, it will be managed essentially as Crown lands with private land inholdings. Traditional uses of the area will be permitted to continue provided they do not jeopardize long term park objectives, or impact on known park values to the significant detriment of their value once the park is created.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6—GAMELAND

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that existing hunting activities be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activities be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

7. NELLES TOWNSHIP PEATLAND

a. Area Description

Area 7 covers approximately 800 hectares west of Highway 619 in Nelles Township. The area is comprised almost exclusively of peatlands.

Area 7 is currently used for commercial fur production from resident traplines, and experiences some hunting for deer and small game. A small amount of timber is harvested from isolated patches of productive forest. The area is characterized by high peat potential and generally low aggregate potential. About sixty percent of Area 7 has moderate mineral potential; the balance has low potential.

Area 7 includes one private property and no permanent dwellings. The area is generally inaccessible by road.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The recommended park would provide representation of the swamp, bog and fen communities within landscape unit 31 (Rainy River Clay Plain). Boundaries of the candidate area have been revised so as to exclude lands of significant agricultural potential where these are located adjacent to areas presently being farmed.

In consideration of existing land uses within Area 7, it is further recommended that most of these uses be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that further refinement of these recommendations may be required in some instances.

The Land Use Activity section also provides guidelines for how the Ministry will attempt to influence the use of private lands located within the recommended candidate. These guidelines could be refined as more information is gathered concerning the contribution of these lands towards meeting park objectives.

Until such time as the area is established as a park, it will be managed essentially as Crown lands with private land inholdings. Traditional uses of the area will be permitted to continue provided they do not jeopardize long term park objectives, or impact on known park values to the significant detriment of their value once the park is created.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 7—NELLES TOWNSHIP PEATLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that existing hunting activities be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Area 7 is recommended for park status.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activities be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

8. NESTOR FALLS/MORSON

a. Area Description

Area 8 consists of the shore of Sabaskong Bay from the Big Grassy Reserve to Nestor Falls as well as major upland areas in Mathieu, Rowe, Croome, Menary and Claxton Townships. With the exception of the Morson and Nestor Falls locales, the area is relatively undeveloped and inaccessible. Other than Highway 71, the principal means of road access is by forest access roads. Outside of Morson Township, virtually the entire area is comprised of Crown lands. Area 8 includes the Big Island Indian Reserve.

Existing uses include rural residences adjacent to Morson and Nestor Falls, as well as limited farming in Morson Township. Commercial fur is harvested from registered traplines and aggregate is extracted adjacent to road corridors. A considerable proportion of Area 8 has recently been harvested for timber or will be harvested in the near future. Hunting occurs for moose, deer, bear and small game. The shoreline of Sabaskong Bay is used by anglers originating from Nestor Falls and Morson. About one quarter of the District wild rice harvest originates from Area 8. Virtually the entire area is of low potential for metallic minerals.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of the area include the impact of forest harvest adjacent to Sabaskong Bay on tourism activity on the Bay, and the need to reflect M.N.R. concerns in municipal planning documents.

b. Land Use Intent

The area will be managed primarily for resource production. The primary uses of the area will continue to be tourism, timber harvest, trapping, hunting, and wild rice harvesting.

In upland areas, road access will be managed primarily for resource extraction and resource management purposes. Adjacent to Lake of the Woods, road access will be managed primarily to protect tourism interests. In Mathieu and Croome Townships, primary and secondary access roads will generally not be permitted within 800 metres of Lake of the Woods. Access roads may be located within 800 metres of the lake only where local physiography makes it otherwise impossible to economically harvest allocated timber. It was necessary to moderate the half mile setback for resource extraction roads which appears in the Lake of the Woods Plan to ensure economical skidding distances, and to provide the flexibility necessary to route roads through difficult terrain.

The opportunity exists to increase production of commercial fur and wild rice within Area 8. Due consideration will be given to the protection of Indian pictographs on Splitrock Bay.

The Province does not have jurisdiction over the Big Island Indian Reserve. Indian Reserve authorities are encouraged to use Reserve lands in a manner which is compatible with the use of adjoining Crown and private lands.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 8—NESTOR FALLS/MORSON

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Extraction activities must conform with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values, will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown land adjacent to lakes over forty hectares.
Agriculture	x		No high priority lands are located within Area 8. Crown lands may be made available only for the expansion of existing farmsteads.
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands have been designated for development as cottage lots in Area 8.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational uses will be permitted to continue. No new access points or public facilities are proposed.
Forestry	x		Present levels of harvest and regeneration activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained along Highway 71 north of Potts Township, lakes over forty hectares in size, portages and waterways navigable by canoe.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will continue under normal seasons and limits. Moose hunting will be restricted to areas outside Wildlife Management Unit 10.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue provided they are in accordance with approved official plans and zoning by-laws. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 8 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction. recognizing tourism and recreational objectives. In Mathieu and Croome Townships, primary and secondary access roads will generally not be permitted within 800 metres of Lake of the Woods. Access roads may be located within 800 metres of the Lake only where local physiography makes it otherwise impossible to economically harvest allocated timber.
Rural Residential	x		Existing uses will continue. Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted unless condoned in an approved official plan or approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activity will continue.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue provided they do not exceed the sustainable yield of the resource. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 8 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption. Tourism Lakes designated in Area 8 include: Caliper Pinus
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise harvest levels close to assigned quotas given favourable market conditions.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting activity will continue.
Urban Development		x	No urban areas located within Area 8.

9. CALIPER LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Area 9 consists of Caliper Lake Park, an existing provincial park in the recreation class. The park comprises 100 hectares on the northeast shore of Caliper Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

Caliper Lake Park provides day use and car camping opportunities for residents of Ontario and tourists passing through the District. As presently developed, the park provided 5790 day use opportunities and 20,645 car camping opportunities per year. Potential exists within the park boundaries to expand these capabilities by 2695 day-use opportunities and 5610 car camping opportunities.

Caliper Lake Park will continue to serve its present role over the planning period. Facilities will be expanded within the park as demands dictate and funding permits.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 9— Caliper Lake Provincial Park

The uses and activities within Caliper Lake Park will be according to existing Ministry policy and approved guidelines.

10. PIPESTONE CHAIN OF LAKES

a. Area Description

Area 10 consists of the Despair/Pipestone/Loonhaunt chain of lakes in addition to other waterbodies which are within a short portage. With the exception of secondary provincial highways which lead to Burditt and Despair Lakes, and forest access roads which approach Panorama and Kishkutena Lakes, this area is inaccessible by road. Area 10 includes the greater part of the Northwest Bay Indian Reserve.

The waterbodies in Area 10 are used heavily by tourist operators, cottagers and recreationists. Approximately forty-three tourism enterprises are currently located within the area. A commercial fishing operation has been located on Burditt Lake in previous years. Three quarters of the fisheries capability of the area is found in cold-water lakes. Major uses include timber harvesting, hunting for moose, deer, bear and small game, as well as trapping. Mineral potential is generally low although high and moderate potential does exist along the western and northern edges. Area 10 is situated primarily within the Rainy Lake Crown Management Unit.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 10 include the high harvest pressure on sport fish resources, the protection of trout lakes, management of MMA's for tourism, recreational and cottaging interests, road access to inaccessible portions of the lake chain, and the potential conflict between commercial fishing and angling activities.

b. Land Use Intent

Management in Area 10 will be directed towards the protection of existing tourist, recreational and cottaging interests. Timber harvesting operations will consider tourism and recreational values. Potential exists for some increased tourism activity from existing facilities based on deer hunting opportunities in Areas 10 and 14. Cottage lots will be provided on the Despair/Footprint/Jackfish chain of lakes. The possibility exists that commercial fishing could be introduced on up to seven lakes in the area. Also the opportunity exists to increase commercial fur production. In keeping with the general role of Area 10, road access, while required primarily for resource extraction, will consider tourism and aesthetic values. In the management of Area 10, due consideration will be given to the protection of the Indian pictographs at Burditt Lake. The Manomin Lake park candidate is identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

The Province does not have jurisdiction over Northwest Bay Indian Reserve. Indian Reserve authorities are encouraged to use reserve lands in a manner which is compatible with the use of adjoining Crown and private lands.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 10—PIPESTONE CHAIN OF LAKES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares, and will be discouraged on private lands in these locations.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		The feasibility of commercially fishing seven waterbodies within Area 10 for coarse fish and whitefish will be addressed in the District Fisheries Management Plan (Loonhaunt, Kaiarskons, Pipestone, Kishkutena, Katimiagamak, Despair and Burditt Lakes).

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Dispersed and linear subdivision lots will be provided on the Despair/Footprint/Jackfish chain.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational uses will be permitted to continue. No new access points or public facilities are proposed. The maintenance of modified management areas along highways, waterways, portages and waterbodies to protect recreational values and potentials will be given priority in Areas 10, 11, 16, 17 and 20.
Forestry	x		Levels of harvest and regeneration activity will be increased. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourist, residential and recreational values, as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, portages, waterways navigable by canoe, and cross country ski trails. Where feasible and practical, logging operations will be scheduled during periods of least tourism activity.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will be permitted to continue under normal seasons and limits. Moose hunting will be permitted only in areas outside Wildlife Management Unit 10.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 10 includes no existing parks or recommended parks. The Manomin Lake park candidate is identified as an ANSI. Within this ANSI, land uses and activities which occur will provide for the protection of identified park values.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction or cottaging access. Road access will be managed primarily for resource extraction, resource management and the protection of tourism interests. Access controls may be applied to roads in Area 10 during the period that roads are required for resource extraction and management purposes.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activities will continue. Angling pressure on lakes in the Pipestone chain will be addressed in the District Fisheries Management

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			Plan. Known trout lakes within Area 10 are identified in Appendix C.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 10 for the expansion of existing tourism facilities based on fish and wildlife consumption. Potential exists for expanded tourism activity from existing facilities based on deer hunting opportunities in Areas 10 and 14. Tourism Lakes designated in Area 10 include: Burditt, Despair, Off, Dash, Slender, Pipestone, Jackfish, Loonhaunt, Kaiarskons, Kishkutena
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvests close to assigned quotas given favourable market conditions.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	No urban areas located within Area 10.

11. RAINY LAKE

a. Area Description

Area 11 comprises Rainy Lake, Namakan Lake, Little Turtle Lake and Bad Vermillion Lake as well as the land area surrounding these waterbodies. With the exception of Namakan Lake, all three major lakes in Area 11 are accessed by provincial highway, although the north and south basins of Rainy Lake are virtually inaccessible by road. Area 11 covers part or all of five Indian Reserves—Northwest Bay, Redgut Bay, Stanjikoming, Couchiching and Seine River.

Major existing uses of the resource base include forestry, commercial fishing, angling, tourism, wild rice harvesting, trapping, hunting, cottaging and outdoor recreation. Tourism, cottaging and other recreational uses are heaviest adjacent to Highway 11 and the Town of Fort Frances. Substantial portions of Area 11 possess high or moderate potential for metallic minerals. Area 11 is situated within the Rainy Lake Crown Management Unit. Considerable prospecting activity occurs in the vicinity of Bad Vermillion Lake.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 11 include the use of Crown lands and waters by non-residents, the potential conflict between angling and commercial fishing operations, the management of MMA's in areas of tourist, residential and recreational values, the means by which Rainy Lake islands should be reopened to mineral exploration and, the need for day-use recreational opportunities close to the Town of Fort Frances.

b. Land Use Intent

The role of Area 11 will be to continue to provide a wide variety of resource production, tourism and recreational benefits. Cottage lots will be provided on Northwest Bay, Swell Bay and Redgut Bay of Rainy Lake as well as Little Turtle Lake. The islands of Rainy Lake will be selectively and conditionally reopened to mineral exploration and extraction. Provision will be made for development of new tourist camps based on the fisheries of Namakan Lake and the South Arm of Rainy Lake. Area 11 will be given priority consideration in the development of modified management areas to protect tourist and recreational values. Opportunities exist to increase commercial fur and wild rice production. In keeping with the general role for Area 11, road access will be managed to serve a full range of objectives, including resource extraction and the protection of tourism values and recreational access. In the management of Area 11, due consideration will be given to the protection of the Indian pictographs on Pukamo Island, and the mining arrastra south of Little Turtle Lake.

The Province does not have jurisdiction over the five Indian Reserves located within Area 11. Indian Reserve authorities are encouraged to use reserve lands in ways which are compatible with the use of adjoining Crown and private lands.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 11—RAINY LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, recreational and residential values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares in size, and will be discouraged on private lands in these locations.
Agriculture	x		Crown lands may be made available only for the expansion of existing farms.
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing commercial fishing operations will continue on Rainy, Namakan, and Bad Vermillion Lakes. Strategies to avert declining sport fish

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			populations in Rainy and Namakan Lakes will be identified in fisheries management plans for Rainy Lake and for the balance of the District. The potential for Little Turtle Lake to support a commercial fishing licence based on coarse fish and whitefish will also be addressed through the District Fisheries Management Plan.
Cottaging	x		Dispersed and linear subdivision lots will be made available on Northwest Bay, Swell Bay and Redgut Bay of Rainy Lake, as well as on Little Turtle Lake.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational activities will continue. The management of modified management areas along highways, waterways, portages and waterbodies to protect recreational values and potentials will be given priority in Areas 10, 11, 16, 17 and 20.
Forestry	x		Present levels of harvest and regeneration activity will continue except on the islands of Rainy and Namakan Lakes. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential, and recreational values, as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, Highways 11 and 502, portages, waterways navigable by canoe and cross country ski trails. Where feasible and practical, logging operations will be scheduled during periods of least tourism activity.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will continue subject to normal seasons and limits.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue. Selected islands of Rainy Lake which have high or moderate mineral potential will be reopened to extraction or exploration activity where the benefits of such activity would not be outweighed by the adverse impacts on other users of the islands. The specific islands or parts of islands which are to be opened and the conditions under which these activities may be conducted, will be specified in the Rainy Lake Management Plan. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 11 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction, recreational access or cottaging access. Road

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			access will be managed for a full range of objectives, including resource extraction, and the protection of tourism, and recreational values.
Rural Residential	x		Existing activities will continue. Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted unless condoned in an approved official plan or approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing will continue. Strategies to avert declining sport fish populations on Rainy and Namakan Lakes will be identified in fisheries management plans for Rainy Lake and the balance of the District. The only known trout lake within Area 11 is Bad Vermillion Lake.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. Development of new tourist camps based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources may be permitted on Namakan Lake and the South Arm of Rainy Lake. The number and location of these camps, as well as the guidelines for their development will be specified in the Rainy Lake Fisheries Management Plan. Tourism Lakes designated in Area 11 include: Rainy Little Turtle Sphene Bad Vermillion
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvest to assigned quotas given favourable market conditions.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will continue.
Urban Development		x	No urban areas located with Area 11.

12. SANDPOINT ISLAND

a. Area Description

Area 12 covers an area of about 888 hectares comprising Sandpoint Island in Rainy Lake. It lies within the Rainy Lake Crown Management Unit but has been excluded from the productive forest base for the purposes of forest management planning. About two-thirds of the island has high potential for metallic minerals while the balance has moderate potential. There are two patented mining claims. The island is presently withdrawn from staking. The area experiences moderate hunting pressure for deer and there is one registered trapping licence.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The recommended park would provide for the representation of small scale and special earth and life science features such as cedar swamps, tombola beaches and bedrock features. It also has the potential to provide day use and tent camping opportunities on a water accessible basis.

In consideration of existing land uses within Area 12, it is further recommended that most of these uses be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that further refinement of these recommendations may be required.

The Land Use Activity section also provides guidelines for how the Ministry will attempt to influence the use of private lands located within the recommended candidate. These guidelines could be refined as more information is gathered concerning the contribution of these lands towards meeting park objectives.

Until such time as the area is established as a park, it will be managed essentially as Crown land with isolated privately-owned parcels. Traditional uses of the area will be permitted to continue provided they do not jeopardize long term park objectives, or impact on known park values to the significant detriment of their value once the park is created.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 12—SANDPOINT ISLAND

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting activity be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

13. TOWN OF FORT FRANCES

a. Area Description

Area 13 comprises the corporate limits of the Town of Fort Frances. Urban uses predominate. No developable Crown lands are located within Area 13.

b. Land Use Intent

The use of lands within Area 13 will be guided by the official plan and zoning by-law of the Town of Fort Frances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will co-operate in the management of Crown lands within Area 13, towards the achievement of goals and objectives of the Town and the Ministry. Private land owners will be encouraged to use their properties in ways which are consistent with M.N.R. policies and compatible with Ministry program objectives.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 13—TOWN OF FORT FRANCES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational activities permitted to continue.
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Roads	x		
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activities permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		Tourism activities permitted to continue.
Trapping		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		

14. PENASSI ROAD AREA

a. Area Description

Area 14 covers the remote northwest corner of Fort Frances District. Until recently the area was roadless. Over the past six years forest access roads have been pushed into the area to facilitate timber extraction. Major existing uses include fly-in tourism, forestry and trapping. Area 14 is located within the Boise Cascade Company Management Unit. About forty-five percent of the lake trout capability in the District is located within Area 14. Substantial portions of Area 14 possess high or moderate mineral potential. Overall, the area is sparsely developed.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 14 include the need to protect fly-in tourism operations from the impact of increased road access and forestry operations, and the need to protect the lake trout fishery.

b. Land Use Intent

The role of Area 14 will be to provide increased levels of resource production while protecting the fly-in tourism industry. Considerable road construction and timber harvest will occur within Area 14 over the planning period. Road user controls may be used to protect remote tourist facilities from increases in road accessibility. The potential for Lawrence and Katamiagamak Lakes to support commercial fisheries will be addressed in the fisheries management plan for the District. Also the opportunity exists to increase commercial fur production.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 14—PENASSI ROAD AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares.
Agriculture		x	Applicants for Crown land agricultural dispositions will be encouraged to make application in Area 1.
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		The potential for the following waterbodies to support a licence for coarse fish and whitefish will be investigated in the Fisheries Management Plan for the District: Lawrence, Katamiagamak.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands have been designated for cottage lots in Area 14.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational uses will be be permitted to continue with the emphasis on canoeing. No new access points or public facilities are proposed. Vehicular access will be managed to maintain low density recreational use.
Forestry	x		Levels of harvest and regeneration activity will be increased. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourist and recreational values, as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, portages and waterways navigable by canoe. Where feasible and practical, logging operations will be scheduled during periods of least tourism activity.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will continue.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 14 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need for resource extraction. Road access will be managed primarily for resource extraction, and the protection of existing tourism interests. Access controls may be applied to roads in Area 14 during the period that roads are required for resource extraction and management.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activities will continue. Trout lakes within Area 14 are identified in Appendix C.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that little potential exists within Area 14 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption. Future activity will be limited to low density recreation with the emphasis on fly-in operations. Potential exists for expanded tourism activity from existing facilities based on deer hunting opportunities. The management of modified management areas along portages, highways, waterways and waterbodies to protect tourism values will be given priority. Tourism Lakes designated in Area 14 include: Yoke — Upper Lawrence Frypan — Lawrence Rowan — North Penassi Harris — Upper Frypan Penassi — Katamiagamak Priam — Cleftrock Hill — Kamini Ajax — Hector Brooks

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvests to assigned quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will continue.
Urban Development		x	No urban areas located within Area 14.

15. VISTA LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

Area 15 comprises a wedge of territory extending northeastward from Manitou Sound of Rainy Lake to Highway 502. Much of the area has recently undergone timber extraction and is accessed by timber haul roads. Sports fishing, hunting, trapping and timber production traditionally have been the major resource uses. Waterbodies in the area are predominantly classed as warmwater. Area 15 consists entirely of Crown lands and has virtually no development.

b. Land Use Intent

The role of Area 15 will be resource production. Area 15 will be one of the areas of greatest timber harvest activity over the next twenty years. Hunting, angling and limited Crown land recreation will also be accommodated. In keeping with the general role of the area, road access will be managed to serve resource extraction and to provide recreational access to warmwater lakes and upland areas. The opportunity exists to increase levels of fur production.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 15—VISTA LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands have been designated for cottage development.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational uses will continue. No new access points or public facilities are proposed.
Forestry	x		Existing levels of harvest and regeneration activity will be permitted to continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourist and recreational values, as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, portages and waterways navigable by canoe.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 15 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction and to provide recreational access.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activities will continue. Known trout lakes are identified in Appendix C.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 15 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvest to assigned quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	No urban areas are located in Area 15.

16. CUTTLE LAKE LOOP

a. Area Description

Area 16 consists of the block of land which straddles Highway 502 immediately north of Rainy Lake. A considerable portion of the area has undergone timber harvesting in recent years, and, as a consequence, is reasonably well accessed by forest roads. Area 16 is comprised of Crown land with the exception of a portion of the Redgut Bay Indian Reserve adjacent to Little Sawbill Lake.

In recent years this area has been used primarily for timber production, hunting, angling, cottaging and Crown land recreation. Angling pressure has been particularly high on the Cuttle/Mainville chain of lakes. The potential for metallic minerals is moderate to low. Area 16 lies predominantly within the Boise Cascade Company Management Unit. Western reaches of the area lie within the Rainy Lake Crown Management Unit.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 16 include the impact of heavy angling pressure, and deer habitat management required to achieve and maintain the populations which the area is capable of sustaining.

b. Land Use Intent

The role of Area 16 will be to provide a mix of resource extraction and recreational benefits. Major uses of the area will be hunting, angling, cottaging and timber extraction. Area 16 will satisfy about one quarter of the District's cottaging target with development on Pickwick, Tupman and Big Sawbill Lakes. Modified management areas will be managed on a priority basis to protect recreational activities and potentials. Resource access will be managed to achieve resource production and recreational benefits. Due consideration will be given to the protection of the Indian pictographs at Cuttle Lake.

The Province does not have jurisdiction over the Redgut Bay Indian Reserve. Indian Reserve authorities are encouraged to use reserve lands in ways which are compatible with the use of adjoining Crown and private lands.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 16—CUTTLE LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted to continue as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares in size.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Dispersed and linear subdivision lots will be made available on Pickwick, Tupman and Big Sawbill lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational activities will continue. Modified management areas along highways, waterways, portages, trails and waterbodies will protect recreational values. No new access points or public facilities are proposed for Area 16.
Forestry	x		Present levels of harvest and regeneration activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			recreational values, as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to Highway 502, trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, portages, waterways and cross country ski trails.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will continue. Habitat management for deer will have its highest priority in Areas 2 and 16.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 16 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction and recreational access. Additional roads may also be constructed to facilitate cottage access.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activities will continue. The fisheries management plan for the District will address the present and continued high angling pressure on the Cuttle/Mainville chain. Trout lakes located within Area 16 are identified in Appendix C.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 16 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption. The opportunity will be provided to develop a service and outfitting establishment along Highway 502.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvest to assigned quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Harvesting will continue.
Urban Development		x	No urban areas are located within Area 16.

17. MANITOU/TROUT SYSTEM

a. Area Description

Area 17 essentially consists of the Manitou chain of lakes as well as the area centered on the Trout River from Kaopskikamak Lake to Spawn Inlet. The area is very sparsely developed and is largely inaccessible by road outside of the Highway 502 corridor. With the exception of a few scattered patented properties, Area 17 is comprised of Crown lands.

Major existing uses of Area 17 include tourism, sports fishing, hunting, timber extraction, trapping, and Crown land recreation. The area is almost entirely within the Boise Cascade Company Management Unit. Approximately thirty-six tourist enterprises are presently located within the area. Angling pressure is heaviest on the Manitou Chain and adjacent to Highway 502. Over half of the lake trout capability in the District is located within Area 17. Most timber harvesting to date has taken place adjacent to Highway 502 or the Cedar Narrows Road. Mineral potential varies from low to high with a substantial strip of high potential lands occupying the eastern portions of the area. Considerable prospecting activity occurs in the vicinity of the Manitou Lakes.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 17 include the need to protect trout lakes and the potential impact on tourism of timber harvesting and its attendant road access.

b. Land Use Intent

The role of Area 17 will be to provide a mix of resource extraction, tourism and recreational benefits. Future tourism will be restricted to low density activities with the emphasis on fly-in operations. Crown land recreation opportunities will centre around canoeing and angling. To protect tourism, sport fish and recreational values, road access will be strictly controlled and road access controls may be applied during periods of resource extraction and resource management activity. Furthermore, modified management areas will be managed on a priority basis to protect these values.

Considerable timber harvesting will occur in the northernmost portions of the area both east and west of Highway 502. The potential for a commercial fishery on Otukamamoan Lake will be considered, and potential exists for increasing commercial fur harvests. Due consideration will be given to the protection of Indian pictographs on Vickers Lake and the Manitou Stretch.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 17—MANITOU/TROUT SYSTEM

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing commercial fisheries on Lower Manitou, Grant and Esox Lakes will continue. The potential for a commercial fishery on Meggisi and Otukamamoan Lakes based on coarse fish and whitefish will be addressed in the District Fisheries Management Plan.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands have been designated for cottage development.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational uses will be permitted to continue with the emphasis on canoeing. No new access points or public facilities are proposed. Vehicular access will be managed to maintain low density recreational use. Modified management areas will be created along highways, waterways, portages and waterbodies to protect recreational values.
Forestry	x		Harvest and regeneration activity will continue. Area 17 will be one of the areas of greatest harvest activity over the next twenty years. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourist, residential and recreational values as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, Highway 502, portages and waterways. Where feasible and practical, logging operations will be scheduled during periods of least tourism activity.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will continue. Moose management activity will be afforded its highest priority in Area 17 and 18.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 17 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction and the protection of existing tourism interests. Access controls may be applied to roads in Area 17 during the period that roads are required for resource extraction and management.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fish activities will continue. Trout lakes located in Area 17 are identified in Appendix C. The fisheries management plan for the District will address the effect present high angling pressure is having on the Manitou Stretch and identify a suitable management strategy to ensure the continued productivity of these waters.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 17 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption. Future activity will be primarily low density recreation with emphasis on fly-in operations. The development of modified management areas along portages, highways, waterways and waterbodies to protect tourism values will be given priority. Tourism Lakes designated in Area 17 include: Kawawia, Winkle, Esox, Dogfly, Vickers, Grant, Meggisi, Entwine, Skinny, Kinewan, Lower Manitou, Manitou Stretch, Kaopskikimak, Otukamamoan, Fishtrap, Sakwite, Whitewater, Crackshot, Highrock
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvest to assigned quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	No urban areas are located within Area 17.

18. TURTLE RIVER HARVEST AREA

a. Area Description

Area 18 comprises the dominantly upland areas to the east and west of the Turtle River. Access to the southern portions of Area 18 is via the Bowes Camp Road and the Turtle River Road. Extensions of these roads to access the northern portions of Area 18 are currently under construction by Boise Cascade Canada Ltd. The area is sparsely developed.

The most important existing uses of the area are timber extraction, trapping and hunting. The more southerly portions of the area fall within the Rainy Lake Crown Management Unit, while the northern sections comprise part of the Seine Concession of the Boise Cascade licence limits. The potential for metallic minerals is low, but scattered areas have high or moderate aggregate potential.

b. Land Use Intent

The role of Area 18 will be primarily resource production. Trapping and forest management will continue to be important uses, while hunting activity will increase as the area becomes more accessible by road. A considerable portion of the timber harvesting which will take place over the next twenty years will occur in Area 18. Due to the scarcity of existing tourist interests, new roads will be located and managed to serve primarily resource extraction and recreational interests. Moose management has its highest priority within Areas 17 and 18. The potential exists to increase commercial fur harvests.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 18—TURTLE RIVER HARVEST AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands have been designated for cottage development.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational uses will continue. No new access points or public facilities are proposed. The management of modified management areas along highways, waterways, portages and waterbodies to protect recreational values and potentials will be given priority.
Forestry	x		Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values, as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, portages and waterways navigable by canoe. Following the establishment of the Turtle River Waterway as a park, timber harvest in areas outside the park,

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			but visible from the waterway, will be conducted in a modified form to protect the aesthetics of the view from the waterway. Regeneration of these areas will be conducted on a priority basis.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will continue. Moose management will be afforded its highest priority in Areas 17 and 18.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 18 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction and to provide recreational access.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activities will continue. Trout lakes within Area 18 are identified in Appendix C.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plan. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 18 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption. Tourism Lakes designated in Area 18 include: Tesup Johnson
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvests to assigned quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	No urban areas are located in Area 18.

19. TURTLE RIVER

a. Area Description

Area 19 consists of the Turtle River waterway from the point at which it crosses the District boundary in the north, south to Little Turtle Lake. The area also includes a 200 meter deep strip of land on each side of the waterway and a node stretching southeasterly from the River along the Eagle-Finlayson Moraine. The total surface area of the recommended park is approximately 8900 hectares.

Area 19 is about 70 percent located within the Boise Cascade Forest Management Unit and about 30 percent within the Rainy Lake Crown Management Unit. Lands within the recommended park are capable of sustaining an estimated annual timber production of 4300 NMm³ of conifer. Metallic mineral potential is low but there are scattered areas of high and moderate aggregate potential. The capability exists to harvest about 23,000 kilograms of wild rice per year from the Eltrut/Jones Lakes area. The area covers portions of twelve registered traplines capable of producing about sixteen beaver per year. Four outpost camps are currently operated on Jones Lake.

Area 19 experiences high hunting pressure for deer and moose.

Area 19 consists entirely of Crown lands. Present road access is restricted to a bridge crossing south of the Manion Creek inlet, and a tertiary road to Robinson Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The Fort Frances portion of the recommended park will provide 10,000 non-wilderness back-country recreational opportunities as well as representation of earth and life science features associated with the Eagle-Finlayson Moraine.

Given the significance of land uses that are ongoing within Area 19, it is further recommended that most of these uses be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that further refinement of these recommendations may be required in some instances.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 19—TURTLE RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		It is recommended that commercial fishing by special licence be considered for Eltrut Lake.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting activity be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/ extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourist activities on Crown-owned lands be permitted to continue. No additional tourism facilities will be permitted. Expansion of existing tourism operations may be permitted provided they do not significantly obstruct the achievement of park objectives.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activities be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		It is recommended that existing activities be permitted to continue
Urban Development		x	

20. MANION/KENORAIN LAKES AREA

a. Area Description

Area 20 covers the Kenorain Creek and Manion Creek watersheds. The Glenorchy Road provides access to the western edge of the area; the Bending Lake Highway to the eastern edge. The area is sparsely developed and is comprised almost entirely of Crown lands.

The major existing use of the area is the operation of thirteen tourist establishments located there. Other current uses include angling, hunting, trapping, Crown land recreation and timber harvesting which has just begun in the western reaches of the area. Scattered locales of high or moderate aggregate potential are located within Area 20. Metallic mineral potential is low. Area 20 lies essentially within the Boise Cascade Company Management Unit.

Issues which will be taken into account in the future management of Area 20 include the impact that forest extraction and increased access will have on remote tourism operations, and the effect that increased access will have on trout fisheries.

b. Land Use Intent

The role of Area 20 will be to provide a mix of resource extraction, tourism and recreational benefits. Prior to the year 2000, forest extraction is expected to be limited to the northwestern portions of the area. It is anticipated that Crown land recreational activities will increase on the Manion/Sandbeach chain. Hunting pressure will likely increase as the western reaches of the area become more accessible. The potential for a commercial fishery on Manion Lake will be addressed in the District Fisheries Management Plan. Also, potential exists for an increase in commercial fur production. Road access will be managed for resource extraction, resource management and for the protection of tourism interests.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 20 — MANION/KENORAIN LAKES AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing commercial fishing activities on Pettit, Mount and Sandbeach Lakes will continue. The feasibility of a commercial fishery on Manion Lake based on whitefish and coarse fish harvest only, will be addressed through the District Fisheries Management Plan.
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands identified for cottage development in Area 20.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational use will continue. No new access points or public facilities are proposed. Modified management areas along waterways, portages, and waterbodies will be managed on a priority basis to protect recreational values and potentials. Vehicular access will be managed to maintain low density recreational uses.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Levels of harvest and regeneration activity will be increased. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourist, residential and recreational values as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to trout lakes, other lakes over forty hectares in size, portages and waterways. Where feasible and practical, logging operations will be scheduled in periods during least tourism activity. Following the establishment of Turtle River Waterway as a park, timber harvest in areas outside the park, but visible from the waterway, will be conducted in a modified form to protect the aesthetics of the waterway. Regeneration of these areas will be conducted on a priority basis.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will be permitted to continue under normal seasons and limits.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 20 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction and the protection of existing tourism interests. All weather access roads will be minimized. Access controls may be applied to roads in Area 20 during the period that roads are required for resource management activities.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fishing activities will continue. Known trout lakes located within Area 20 are identified in Appendix C.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 20 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption. Future activity will be primarily low density recreation. The management of modified management areas along portages, highways, waterways and waterbodies to protect tourism values will be given priority.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			Tourism Lakes designated in Area 20 include: Bernadine — Pettit Manion — Mount Eric — Sandbeach Kenorain — Silvertip Warren Creek
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvests to assigned quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	No urban areas are located in Area 20.

21. SEINE RIVER AREA

a. Area Description

Area 21 comprises the southeastern most portion of the District and is bisected by both Highway 11 and the Seine River. Only portions of the area close to Highway 11 are road accessible. Area 21 consists predominantly of Crown lands, although clusters of private property do exist. The Sturgeon Falls Indian Reserve and part of the Seine River Indian Reserve are located within Area 21.

Major existing uses within this predominantly upland area include forest management, trapping and hunting. The area lies essentially within the Company Forest Management Unit operated by Boise Cascade. Portions of the area between the Seine and Little Turtle Rivers are of high or moderate aggregate potential. This belt also exhibits moderate, and in some cases high, mineral potential.

b. Land Use Intent

The overall role of Area 21 will be resource production. Major uses will continue to be forestry, trapping and hunting. Road access will be managed for resource extraction, and to provide recreational access to warmwater lakes and upland areas.

The Province does not have jurisdiction over the Sturgeon Falls and Seine River Indian Reserves. Reserve authorities are encouraged to use reserve lands in a manner which is compatible with the use of adjoining Crown and private lands.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 21—SEINE RIVER AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Existing operations will continue. Additional operations will be permitted as dictated by demand. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism and recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits. Aggregate extraction will not be permitted on Crown lands adjacent to lakes over forty hectares.
Agriculture	x		Crown lands may be made available only for the expansion of existing farmsteads. Those interested in starting a new farm are encouraged to secure their land in Area 1.
Bait Fishing	x		Existing activities will be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No Crown lands identified for cottaging development.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreational uses will continue. No new access points or public facilities are proposed.
Forestry	x		Existing levels of harvest and regeneration activity will continue. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of tourist and recreational values, as well as important fish and wildlife habitat. Modified management areas will be maintained adjacent to Highway 11, lakes over forty hectares in size, portages and waterways navigable by canoe.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities will continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will continue. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism, residential, and recreational values will be reflected in project approvals.
Provincial Parks		x	Area 21 includes no existing parks, recommended parks or ANSI's.
Roads	x		Additional roads will be constructed consistent with the need to facilitate resource extraction and to provide recreational access to warmwater lakes and upland areas.
Rural Residential		x	Disposition of Crown lands for residential development will not be permitted.
Sports Fishing	x		Sports fishing activities will continue. Known trout lakes within Area 21 are identified in Appendix C.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourism activity will be permitted to continue. The potential for new tourism facilities based on the consumption of fish and wildlife resources will be addressed in resource management plans. Current data suggests that no potential exists within Area 21 for the expansion of tourism based on fish and wildlife consumption. Tourism Lakes designated in Area 21 include: Grassy Lake
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to raise trapping harvest to assigned quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	No urban areas are located in Area 21.

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act;*
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act,* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, eg. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, eg.—the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and co-operation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Agriculture and Food; and,
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, eg. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *District Land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other uses will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and M.M.A.H. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with M.N.R. policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act.*

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of M.N.R. are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines.*

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the Public Lands Act
In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the Planning Act
In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act (RSO 1980).* Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by M.M.A.H. or amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

Public participation was a vital component in the preparation of the *Fort Frances District Land Use Guidelines*. Public input was actively solicited at two points in the planning process: following release of the *Background Information Report* in October, 1980 (Phase One); and, following release of the *Proposed Policy and Optional Plans* package in June of 1982 (Phase Two).

1. PHASE ONE— BACKGROUND INFORMATION

During Phase One three public open houses were held to discuss the background information accumulated as well as the land use planning program in general. (See Table A-1.)

Two additional meetings were convened to discuss the planning program with specific interest groups. (See Table A-2.)

A total of 580 Background Information Reports were distributed to interested parties. Seventeen written submissions were tendered at open houses or received through the mail. Of these, six were submitted by government agencies, six by individuals, two by municipalities/chambers of commerce, and one each by tourist operators, environmental/parks groups and native organizations.

TABLE A-1 PUBLIC OPEN HOUSES HELD IN PHASE ONE

Location	Date	Attendance
Fort Frances	February 24, 1981	30
Rainy River	February 26, 1981	6
Bergland	April, 2 1981	35

TABLE A-2 MEETINGS WITH INTEREST GROUPS DURING PHASE ONE

Location	Date	Attendance	Group Involved
Emo	Sept. 24/80	20	Rainy River Federation of Agriculture
Fort Frances	Feb. 13/81	25	Canadian Institute of Foresters, Lake of the Woods Section

2. PHASE TWO—PROPOSED POLICY AND OPTIONAL LAND USE PLANS

During Phase Two six public open houses were held to discuss the proposed policies and planning options for Fort Frances District. (See Table A-3.)

Eight additional meetings were convened to discuss planning options with specific interest groups. (See Table A-4.)

A total of 675 Phase Two Reports were distributed to interested parties: 125 at open house sessions, 10 at meetings with special interest groups and 540 either over the counter or by mail.

Overall, 177 submissions were received in response to the Phase Two report as of November 1, 1982. (See Table A-5.)

Of the 570 comment sheets distributed, sixty-two were completed and returned. Other means by which comments were tendered included file memos which recorded verbal transactions (52), letters (39), briefs (23), minutes of meetings (8) and newspaper clippings (9).

As a result of the public review of the planning options presented at open houses in Fort Frances District in June of 1982 and contained in the proposed policy and optional plans document, several issues surfaced as significant to individuals and interest groups from both within and outside the District. A binder containing a copy of all letters, briefs and submissions received from the public as well as the Ministry's analysis and evaluation of this public input is available for public review at the District Office and the Ministry's public reading room at Queen's Park, Toronto.

TABLE A-3 PUBLIC OPEN HOUSES HELD IN PHASE TWO

Location	Date	Attendance
Mine Centre	June 2, 1982	64
Emo	June 7, 1982	21
Fort Frances	June 8, 1982	101
Nestor Falls	June 9, 1982	37
Rainy River	June 10, 1982	25
Bergland	June 11, 1982	51

TABLE A-4 MEETINGS WITH INTEREST GROUPS DURING PHASE TWO

Location	Date	Attendance	Group Involved
Emo	Feb. 22/82	24	Emo Chamber of Commerce
Fort Frances	April 8/82	35	Fort Frances Chamber of Commerce
Nestor Falls	May 3/82	30	Northwestern Ontario Tourism Association
Fort Frances	June 30/82	3	Parks For Tomorrow
Redgut Bay, Rainy Lake	July 6/82	2	Redgut Bay Tourist Operators
Atikokan	June 16/82	10	Atikokan Sportsman's Conservation Club
Fort Frances	July 7/82	6	Fort Frances Sportsmans Club
Fort Frances	July 8/82	7	Clearwater Tourism Association

TABLE A-5 SUBMISSIONS BY ORIGIN AND REPRESENTATION CATEGORY

	District Planning Area	Northwestern Planning Region	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	—	—	—	—	—
Advisory Committee (Where Applicable)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural Industry	4	—	—	—	4
Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	1	1	—	—	2
Commercial Fishing Industry	8	—	—	—	8
Conservation Authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental/Parks Association Groups	—	2	2	—	4
Forest Industry	10	2	1	—	13
Government Agencies (Including Ontario Hydro)	2	2	1	—	5
Individual Residents	67	7	4	8	86
Mining Industry	2	1	4	—	7
Municipalities (Including Chambers of Commerce)	7	2	—	—	9
Native Organizations/ Groups	—	—	—	—	—
Tourist Industry	30	2	—	—	32
Trapping Industry	3	1	—	—	4
Other (Non-Aligned Groups)	1	—	1	—	2
Unsigned	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	136	20	12	8	177

B: tourism lakes

Waterbodies are identified as Tourism Lakes in recognition of the investments made by the tourism industry at these locations. All waterbodies which presently support a lodge or outpost camp have been identified, in addition to other waterbodies which have the land and water base to support such a facility.

Following is a list of Tourism Lakes for Fort Frances District. Revisions will be made to this list in keeping with changes in information used to determine the potential of the land and water resources.

Area 8
Caliper
Pinus

Area 10
Burditt
Despair
Off
Pipestone
Jackfish
Loonhaunt
Kaiarskons
Dash
Kishkutena
Slender

Area 11
Rainy
Little Turtle
Bad Vermillion
Sphene

Area 14
Yoke
Frypan
Rowan
Harris
Upper Lawrence
Lawrence
Penassi
North Penassi
Upper Frypan
Priam
Hill
Ajax
Brooks
Katimiagamak
Cleftrock
Kaminni
Hector

Area 17
Kawawia
Winkle
Esox
Dogfly
Vickers
Lower Manitou
Manitou Stretch
Grant
Meggisi
Entwine
Kaopskikamak
Fishtrap
Sakwite
Otukamamoan
Highrock
Kinewan
Crackshot
Whitewater
Skinny

Area 18
Tesup
Johnson

Area 20
Bernadine
Manion
Eric
Kenorain
Pettit
Mount
Sandbeach
Silvertip
Warren Creek

Area 21
Grassy Lake

C: rationale for designation of lake trout lakes

A lake trout lake or a lake trout basin is defined as: lake or basin which supports lake trout, the prime fisheries management objective for which is the continued existence of lake trout, at least at present population levels, through a management program which may include control of fishing pressure, restrictions on alteration or development of shorelines, and maintenance of water quality.

Survival of the lake trout species has attracted increasing concern both internationally, and within the Ministry of Natural Resources. Steps taken within Ontario to ensure the survival of the species are particularly important, because approximately twenty percent of the world's lake trout resources are located within this Province. Lake trout are a highly regarded sport fish species which make important contributions to the Ontario tourism industry as well as providing numerous recreational opportunities for Ontario residents. However the lake trout resource is also very sensitive to habitat degradation and excessive harvest pressures. In order to protect this sensitive resource and ensure a continued flow of benefits from its enjoyment, it is essential that the management of lake trout lakes be afforded a high priority.

The maintenance of individual, distinctive lake trout communities, and thereby, overall genetic diversity, is crucial to guaranteeing the long-term viability of the species. Each lake trout community, regardless of the dominant or subordinant role it plays in the overall fishery, is genetically distinct. In particular, lake trout which have adapted to a fish community of top predators such as walleye or pike, are genetically different from those lake trout which are the major predator. As a consequence, the Ministry of Natural Resources will protect all significant lake trout communities located within the District.

The following waterbodies in Fort Frances District are designated as lake trout lakes, and will be protected through a combination of fisheries regulations, sanctuaries, modified management areas and road access controls:

Ajax
Alonghill
Anstey
Aronson
Asheigamo
Bad Vermillion
Bartley
Bat
Benstewart
Bethune
Bluffpoint
Bretz
Calder
Campbell
Cane
Carleton
Cobourg
Crossroute
Dad
Dash
Derby
Dogfly
Doman
Eaglerock
Entwine
Esox
Fahey
Fog
Furlonge
Grant
Grave
Grimshaw
Harris
Hector
Helena
Hickerson
Hill
Holstein
James
Kahabeness
Kaiarskons
Kaminni
Kaopskikamak
Katimiagamak
Kawawia
Kinnyu
Kishkutena
Lawrence
Loonhaunt
Lower Manitou
Mang
Meggisi
Missus
Mister
Mount
Otterskin
Otukamamoan
Panorama
Penassi
Pettit
Pipestone
Priam
Roughstone
Rowan
Sandbeach
Sandhill
Scattergood
Schistose
Silvertip
Slender
South Otterskin
Sphene
Stanbury
Strange
Strong
Sullivan
Sunshine
Uphill
Upper Frypan
Upper Lawrence
Vane
Vickers
Vista
Winkle
Yoke
Unnamed (40°00'40" 93°43'40")
Unnamed (49°04'30" 92°36'00")
Unnamed (49°11'25" 92°40'00")
Unnamed (49°12'00" 93°18'50")
Unnamed (49°12'30" 92°45'40")
Unnamed (49°16'20" 92°40'30")

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

It is planned that, over the next five to seven years, the bulk of the land base presently under licence to the nine major forest companies will be subject to forest management agreements.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which have been completed during 1982, prior to the completion of district land use guidelines, district staff will initiate development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map will show those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (eg. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (eg. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map will be developed from direction provided by the strategic land use plans, the information provided through the district planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It will then form the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data will then be made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

Age Class
One of the intervals into which the range of age of trees growing in a forest is divided for classification or use, usually intervals of 20 years (i.e., 1-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100, 101-120, 121+).

Angler-day
Any amount of fishing effort in a day by one person constitutes one angler day.

Annual Allowable Cut
The amount of forest product, however measured, that can be cut in a given year under sustained yield management.

Annual Available Wood Supply
The estimated volume of wood available per year as determined by the allowable cut, in area, reduced by operating and natural constraints, i.e., fire, roads, reserves, parks, etc.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)
Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage, appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become Nature Reserves under the *Parks Act*, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain the private use of land.

Arrastra
A crude machine used for crushing gold ore.

Back-Country Recreation
Overnight travel through a natural area by generally non-mechanical means (e.g. canoeing or hiking).

Barren and Scattered
Productive forest land which, because of natural or artificial disturbance, contains (as determined by air photo interpretation) only scattered trees or no recognizable trees at all with either shrub cover or base soil. Treatment may result in restoration of some areas to productivity.

Candidate Park
An area identified in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and strategies which may be given official status as a provincial park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species such as trout, whitefish, cisco.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish by means of any hook-line, trolling-line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province; both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Drift Complex
A mixture of several morphologic units comprised of any rock material such as boulders, till, gravel, sand or clay transported by a glacier and deposited by or from the ice or by or in water derived from the melting of ice.

Drumlin Field
A specific area containing elongated, smooth, stream-lined ridges with long axis parallel to the direction of ice movements.

Earth Science Features
The physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure and internal and external form.

Forest Management Agreement
A contractual agreement between the Crown and certain forest companies whereby a company undertakes forest management practices (roads, harvesting, regeneration and forest tending) on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The purpose of the forest management agreement is to provide for a continuous supply of forest products to the agreement holder and to ensure the forests are harvested and regenerated on a sustained yield basis.

Forest Management Unit
A forest area under one ownership or assigned rights to the timber thereon, organized for efficient administration and control and operated according to one management plan.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, martin, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf and lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Gross Merchantable Volume
The amount of wood remaining after the volume of tops, limbs, and stumps is deducted from the gross total volume with no deduction for defect.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g., flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose will be necessary.

Interim Use
Land and resource use and management practices which are permitted to occur over a period of time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Kame
A mound composed chiefly of gravel or sand, whose form is the result of original deposition modified by settling during the melting of glacier ice against or upon which the sediment accumulated.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Landscape Unit
An area of land characterized by a distinctive pattern of relief, geology, geomorphology and associated vegetation.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Features
Include plants, animals, site conditions, biotic communities and systems of these features that typify the site districts and site regions of Ontario.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Moraine
An accumulation of glacial drift having constructional topography independent of control by the surface on which the drift lies.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreation landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality

recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province, and protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Net Merchantable Volume
The volume remaining after the deductions for defect are subtracted from the gross merchantable volume.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long term basis without causing detrimental effects to the resource base.

Order-In-Council Licence
A licence granted by the Minister of Natural Resources with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to harvest timber from Crown lands and subject to the terms and conditions of the *Crown Timber Act.*

Park Reserve
An area withdrawn from land disposition for future consideration for provincial park purposes.

Patented Lands
Lands transferred from Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Ontario to an individual, company or corporation in perpetuity.

Private Land Inholding
Private land located within an area which has been recommended within the *Land Use Guidelines* to serve a public use.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest
An area of productive forest land dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreational Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Regeneration
The renewal of a forest crop by natural or artificial means, also refers to the new crop obtained.

Remote Cottage Site
An individual site for cottaging purposes. Ownership is restricted to Ontario residents and can be granted by land use permit or Crown lease. There is no commitment to allow existence beyond 10 years from the date of issue, therefore cottages are restricted in size. As well, "remoteness" is not guaranteed.

Resident
A resident of Ontario. "Local resident" is a resident of the Fort Frances Planning Area.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource, ie., timber, fish, etc.

Rotation Age
The number of years required to establish and grow timber crops to a specified condition of maturity.

Sensitive Area
A place that contains features of value whose preservation is the main management objective.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in time.

Site Class
A measure of relative productive capacity of a site for timber production. The average height at a given age is generally the basis for classification.

Site District
A subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of physiographic features which distinguish fairly large areas from one another.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follows a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of the relief, texture and petrography of geologic materials, depth to bedrock and drainage conditions) within a specific region has its characteristic plant succession.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Sustained Yield
A policy, method or plan of management implying continuous production with the aim of achieving at the earliest practical level, an appropriate balance between net growth and harvest, either by annual or longer periods.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Waterway Park
An outstanding recreational water route with representative natural features and historical resources which provides high quality recreational and educational experiences.

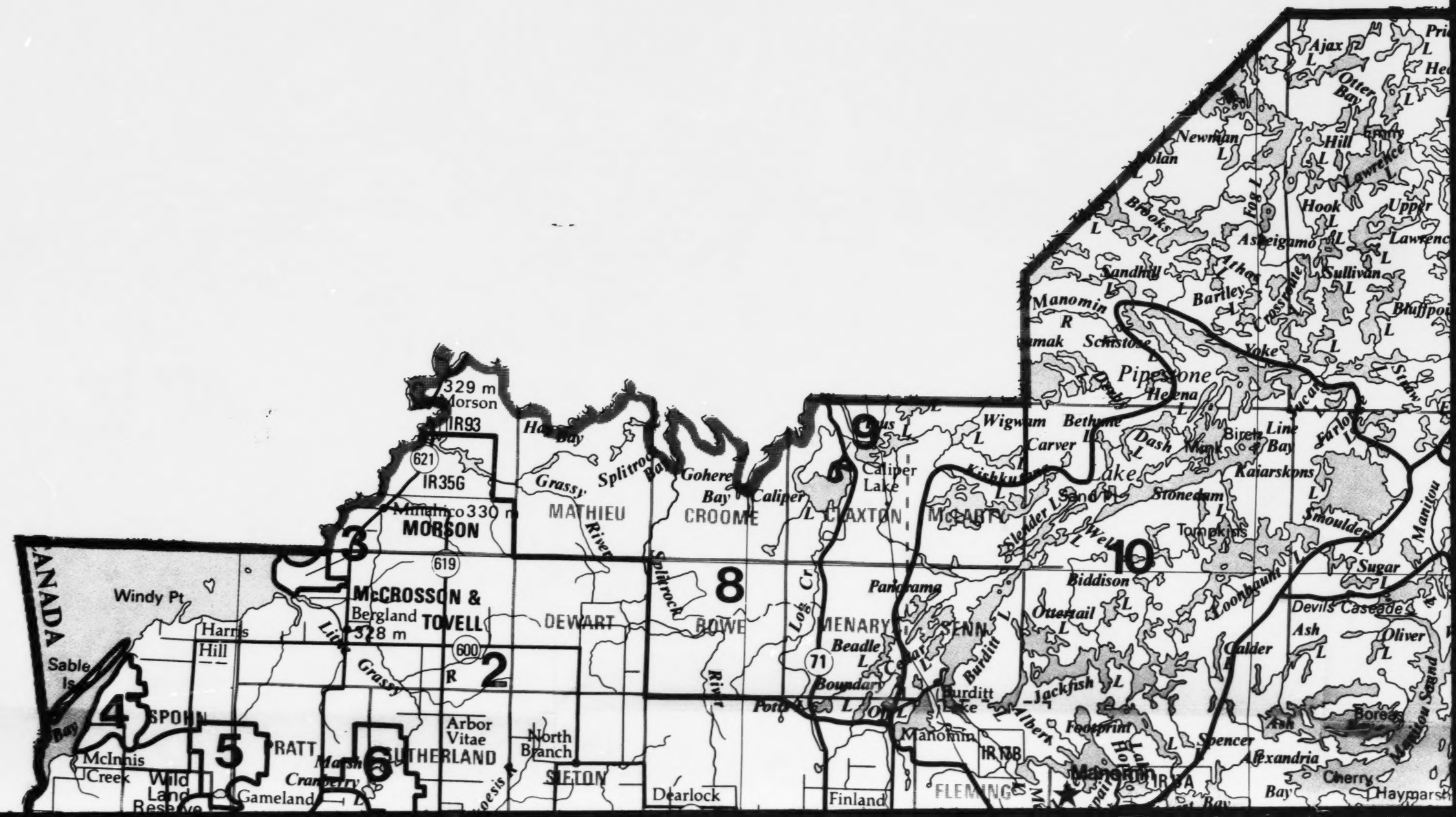
Wetlands
Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests, wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely, and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature.

Working Circle
A division of a forest management unit for a specific reason which requires a calculation and allocation of the allowable cut separate from the calculation for the remainder of the management unit.

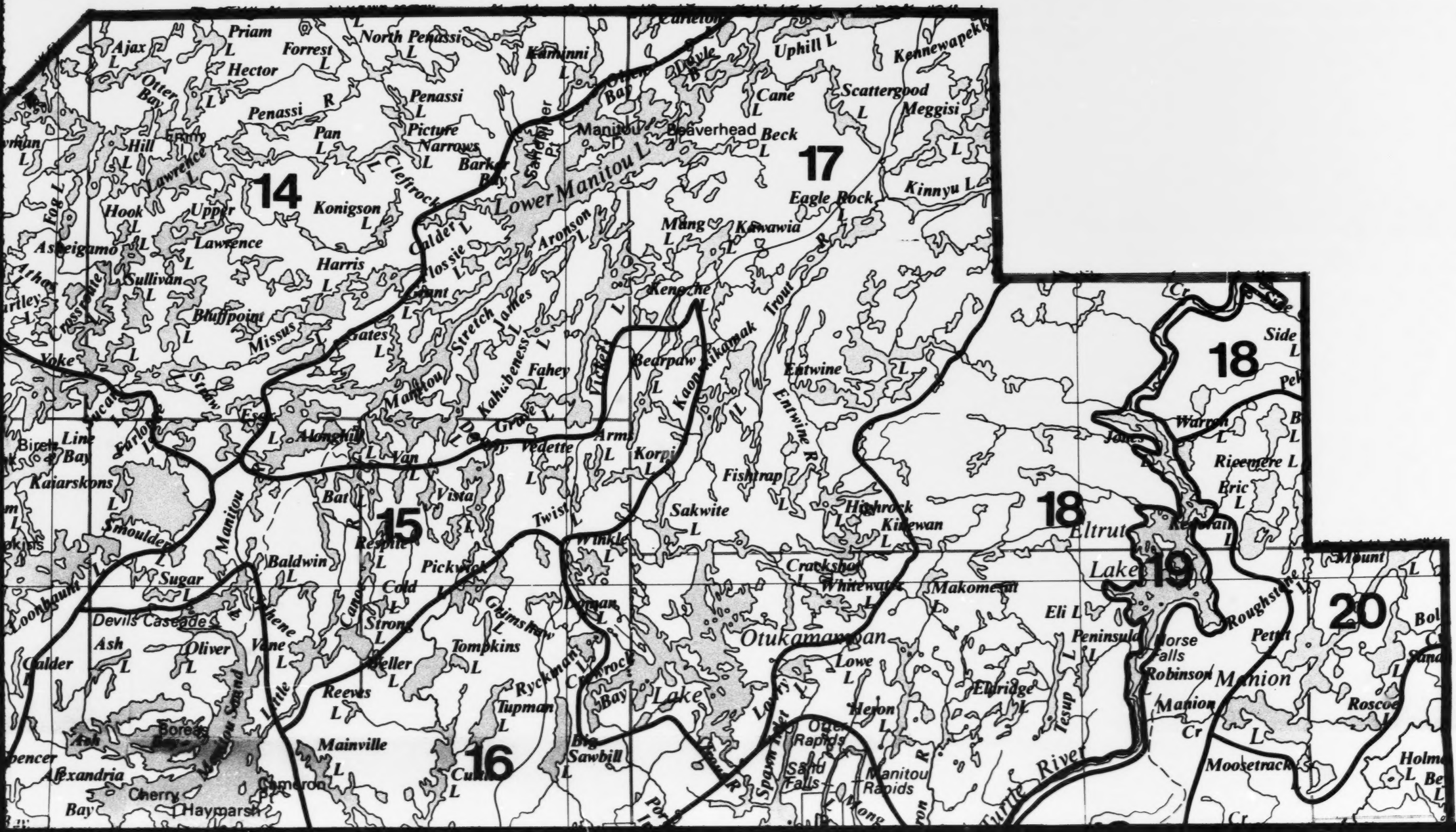
Working Group
Tree stands having the same predominant species, and managed under the same rotation and broad silvicultural system.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.


Ajax
Otter Bay
Newman
Hill
Lawrence
Hook
Upper
Brooks
East L
Asseigamog
Sandhill
Athos
Bartley
Sullivan
Manomin
Cassidy
Bluffpoint
Schistose
Yoke
Pipestone
Helena
Wigwam
Bethune
Carver
Dash
Mink
Birch Line
Bay
Kajarskons
Caliper Lake
Kishkuna
Slender L
Sandy
Stonedam
Tompkins
Swell
Moulder
Manitou
Sugar
Biddison
Panorama
Devils Cascade
Ash
Oliver
Ottertail
Loonhaunt
Calder
Beadle
Cedar
Burditt
Burditt Lake
Jackfish
Albert
Footprint
Spencer
Alexandria
Cherry
Haymarsh
Bay
Boreas
Manomin
Finland
Dearlock
329 m
Morson
IR93
621
IR35G
Minahico 330 m
MORSON
MATHIEU
Grassy
Splitrock River
Gohere Bay
CROOME
CAXTON
McCARTY
3
8
9
10
619
McCROSSON &
Bergland
328 m
TOVELL
DEWART
ROWE
MENARY
SENN
Windy Pt
Harris Hill
Sable Is
600
71
Boundary
Potter
Lob Cr
Little Grassy River
2
4
SPOHN
5
PRATT
6
SUTHERLAND
Arbor Vitae
North Branch
SETON
McInnis Creek
Wild Land Reserve
Gameland
Marsh
Cranberry
IR138
FLEMING
CANADA

FORT FRANCES DISTRICT
Area Designation

APRIL 1983



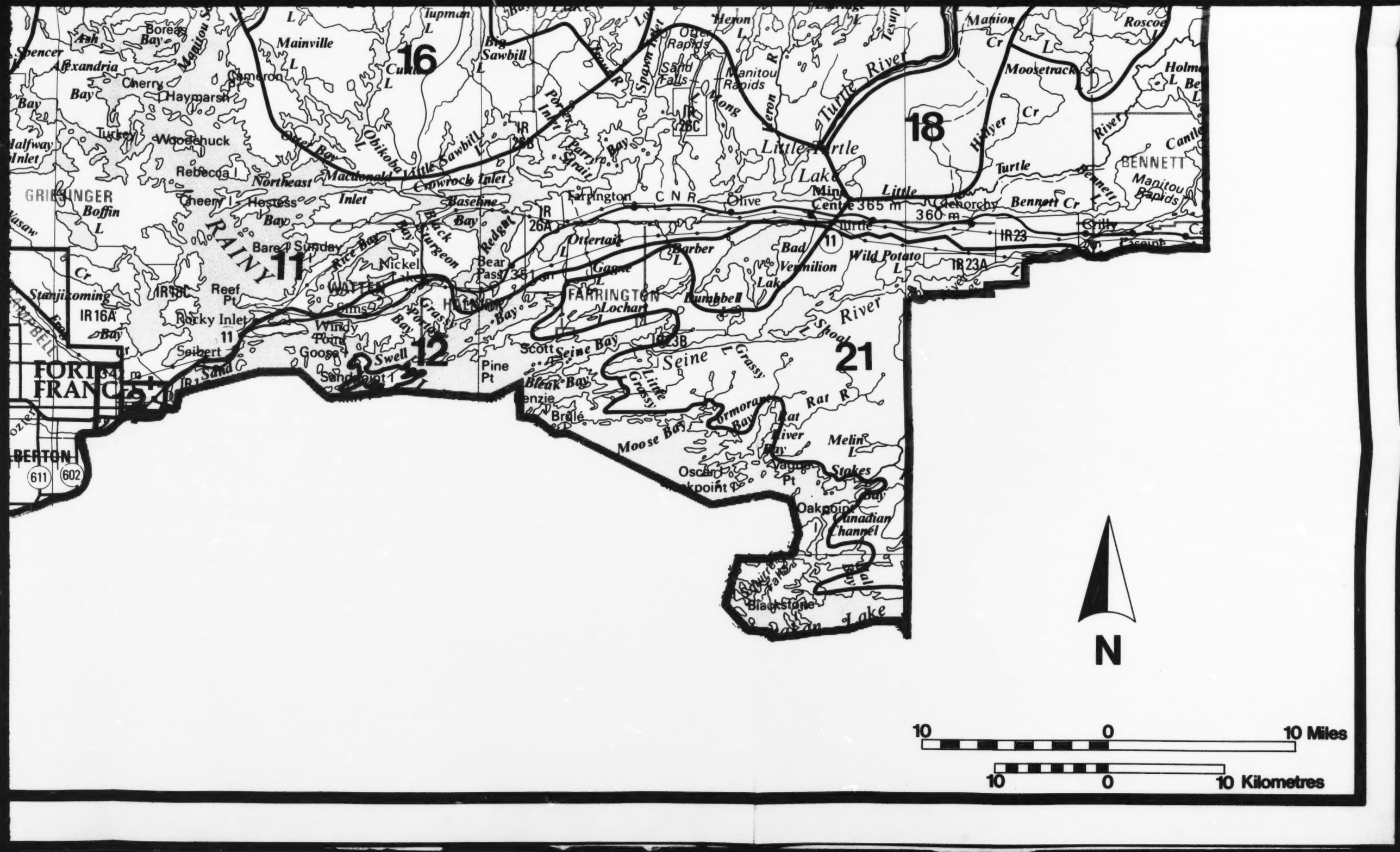
LEGEND

——— Area Boundary

6 Area Reference Number

★ Area of Natural & Scientific Interest (A.N.S.I.)

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources


Boreas Bay
Ash
Spencer
Alexandria
Cherry Bay
Haymarsh
Cameron
Mainville
Tupman
Big Sawbill
Otter Rapids
Heron L
Sand Falls
Manitou Rapids
Manion Cr
Roscoe
Moosetrack
Holme
Turtle River
Hillyer Cr
River
Cantle
BENNETT
Manitou Rapids
Turkey
Woodchuck
Halfway Inlet
Rebecca I
Northeast Inlet
Macdonald
Crowrock Inlet
Obikoba
Little Sawbill
Otter Bay
Porter Inlet
Parry Strait
Spawn Inlet
Mong
Heron R
Little Turtle Lake
Turtle
Bennett Cr
GRENFINGER
Boffin L
Cheery I
Hostess Bay
Baseline Bay
Farrington
C N R
Olive
Mine Centre 365 m
Gehorchy 360 m
Little
Bennett
Grilly
IR 26A
IR 26B
IR 26C
IR 23
IR 23A
IR 23B
Ottertail L
Barber L
Bad Vermilion Lake
Wild Potato L
Gaane L
Bunnbell
Lochar
Rice Bay
Bare I
Sunday Bay
Nickel
Redgut Bay
Bear Pass
Black Sturgeon
RAINY
11
16
18
21
12
Cr
Stanjikoming
IR 16A
IR 18C
Reef Pt
Rocky Inlet
Bay
Seibert
Windy Point
Goose
Swell
Sand
Grassy Point
Bay
Scott
Seine Bay
Seine L
Grassy
Little Grassy
River
Shoal
Pine Pt
Bleak Bay
Brûlé
Moose Bay
Cormorant Bay
Rat River
Rat
Melin L
Oscard
Oakpoint Pt
Pt
Stokes Bay
Oakpoint
Canadian Channel
Blackstone
Lake
FORT FRANCES
BERTON
611
602
N
10 0 10 Miles
10 0 10 Kilometres

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL